The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII....NO. 6735. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Accident on the Boston and Providence Railroad—Fifteen Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—A terrible railroad accident, accompanied by a great sacrifice of human life, took place this morning near Richmond Switch, a small station on the Boston and Providence Railway, about thirty miles from Providence City. The accident occurred to the steam-boat train from Stonington for Boston, at 3 o'clock A. M., by the breaking of the bridge spanning the Pawcatuck River, which is about 100 feet from Richmond Switch.

Up to the present writing (9½ P. M.) seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck, five of which have been identified, and it is impossible to say how many more have perished by this fearful catastrophe.

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

As already stated, there is a bridge across the Pawcatuck River, near Richmond Switch, and just above the bridge there is a dam, which throws the water back into a pond or reservoir for the use of the mills. The water has been very high for some time. During the night, between 12 and 3 o'clock, as near as can be ascertained, this dam gave way, letting the water out with a rush. The sudden flood carried away both abutments on both sides of the bridge [illegible], leaving but the earth bank, so that there was not a vestige of the structure remaining.

Although there are two houses near by, no one seems to have heard the great rush of waters or any unusual noise. The steam-boat train, consisting of an engine, three flat freight-cars, one second-class and two first-class passenger-cars, and the smoking-car, approached this chasm at the rate of about forty miles an hour. This speed was because it was on a down-grade. It was then at the first streak of daylight, when, before any warning was had, or at least any that was sufficient to be of service, the engine leaped the chasm.

As the train approached its destination the fireman and engine-driver became aware of the existence of the watery gulf before them, but saw the danger too late to prevent the disaster, or even save their own lives by leaping from the engine. So strong was the momentum that the locomotive reached the opposite shore at a bound, a distance of fully thirty feet, and fastened itself there in the earth. The head-light and forward part of the engine were above the ruined abutment, or resting on it, while the tender was lying below the embankment. In fact, the engine was resting on the hill-side, as it were.

The three freight flats followed, and then the second-class car, all of them going down into the river bed. The first-class car telescoped into the rear of the second-class car, and rested on the embankment on the opposite side of the chasm. The other passenger-cars and smoking-car followed in quick succession, striking the end of the first car, but they were not wrecked to any great degree.

These cars were afterward pulled back by the engine of the shore line. The forward cars at once took fire from the engine, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The water was not of sufficient depth to cover the top of the freight cars on the flats, which were burned, and the fire ran into and through the passenger-car before all the passengers could be got out.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The news of the accident was immediately telegraphed to Stonington and Providence, and a little after 5 o'clock a large force of men, accompanied by a number of physicians, were in attendance on the ground.

There came on the train forty-eight first-class passengers bound for Boston, sixteen bound for this City, twenty-five second-class passengers for Boston and two for this City, making a total of ninety-one passengers. There were also on board nine train men and six railroad men, making a total of 116 persons.

RECOVERING THE DEAD.

Immediately on the arrival of the relief party, the most vigorous efforts were made to recover the bodies of the dead from the débris, and by 9 o'clock seven were obtained, including the following:

William D. Guile, of Providence.

Engineer George Eldridge.

Fireman Albert F. Allen, of Allen's Fire Department Supplies, Eddy-street, Providence.

Jerry Creamer, of Boston.

The bodies of the other victims were burned beyond identification, and the fireman and engineer were so charred that they were recognizable only by the positions they occupied on the engine and also portions of their dress.

THE WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of the wounded:

Thomas Nolan, of Boston, baggage-master, thigh fractured.

E. Murrigan, of Boston, three ribs broken.

Joseph Phillips, sailor, of Boston, bruised.

John Carter, of Boston, badly bruised.

John Hollingsworth, of Boston, bruised.

Miss Lizzie Evans, of New-York, right ankle fractured.

J. J. D. Eldridge, of New-York, bruised.

William Finley, of Boston, badly bruised.

All of the above persons went through to Boston on the train that came from the scene.

A girl about eighteen years of age, name unknown at this writing, had her skull fractured.

Dennis Bohen, of New-York, sustained an injury of the wrist.

Dennis Heffernen, of Ireland, collar-bone broken.

James Donovan, of Ireland, slight contusions and some burns.

Patrick Williams, of New-York, slight bruises.

Henry Steine, of New-York, injured in the back.

Mary Bohan, of Ireland, leg fractured and injured internally.

Norah Bohan, daughter of the above, skull fractured, probably fatal.

Patrick Burns, leg fractured.

Frank Johnson, face bruised.

Joseph Olmstead, of Providence, rib fractured.

James Freeman, of New-York, slight flesh wound.

The majority of those injured were emigrants who had lately landed in the country, and were on their way to Boston.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The scene of the disaster was visited this afternoon by thousands of people, and many stories are in circulation regarding the condition of affairs prior to the disaster, but I forbear to mention them, as I have not heard them from any reliable source.

THE WRECKED BRIDGE.

The bridge which was carried away was recently repaired, and it is claimed by the railroad authorities that they regarded it strong and firm for the purposes it was intended to serve.

The real distance between the abutments was twenty feet, but the chasm after the bridge was carried away was forty feet wide. Across the dam was a common wagon-road bridge, which was also carried away. This wrecked bridge struck the railroad bridge and carried it with it. A portion of the floor of the latter bridge was carried down stream perfectly whole, the ties and rails holding it firmly together.

STATEMENT OF OFFICIALS.

This evening I had an interview with Capt. Babcock, President of the line, and he strongly desired to contradict a statement made in some of the New-York evening journals, to the effect that the bridge was unsafe, and was not properly cared for. He asserted that Mr. E. S. Mathews, Superintendent of the line for forty years, and who participated in its construction, was the most careful railroad man in the country, and that if he thought the accident occured through any oversight of his it would kill him.

I have not had time to investigate this matter with any degree of care, to be able to form an opinion, and shall refrain, for the present, from expressing any.

WHAT THE WATCHMAN DID.

It is stated, on I know not what authority, that the watchman went out to look at the dam last night, and finding the water rising rapidly, opened his gates and left them in that condition. It is also stated that parties living near by heard the noise of the break, but did not get up to see its extent.

TRAGIC INCIDENTS.

The story of the disaster is replete with tragic incidents. When Mr. Allen met his death, he was standing on the front platform of a car, and as the train struck, his foot was caught in the grappling-iron, and in this condition he was burned to death. One man was caught under a falling stove, but succeeded in extricating himself, and was saved.

As I write, information has come to me that a portion of a human body was discovered late in the evening, in the river, about 100 feet from the bridge. It was recognized as that of a lady, because of a corset which was found almost complete around the waist. Her identity is, of course, unknown.

The injured parties have been brought to Rhode Island Hospital, in this city, and are treated with great care. Coroner Clarke Card was notified of the disaster, and turned over the bodies to Mr. Gardner Swartz, the undertaker, it not being considered necessary to hold an inquest.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDUCTOR.

Orrin Gardiner, the conductor, made the following statement of the affair to your correspondent:

We left Stonington Junction at 3¼, the mail train to follow in about ten minutes. I went through the train and picked up the tickets, then went back to the smoking-car to get torpedoes for signal for the mail train. Just then the awful crash came. I jumped from the train, seized a signal lantern, and ran back to stop the mail train; hurried back to find the train all on fire and rapidly being consumed, and people rushing out. I got an ax to cut away the side of one of the cars where a man was lying inside crushed badly, but was driven away by the flames, and the poor fellow was burned to death. On crossing the river I saw that the reservoir dam was carried away, bringing with it a carriage bridge which had been swept down with the current, carrying off the tracks and washing away the abutments, leaving a gap about forty feet wide, which awful chasm the engine leaped, striking the opposite, side where a rail pierced the boiler its entire length. The tender was thrown on top of the engine, and both engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and their bodies were burned, as we were unable to get them out. Our train consisted of three long flats of crates, one second-class passenger-car, three first-class passenger-cars, and smoking-car in the rear. Five went entirely into the gap, and one partially. The two rear cars remained on the track, and were uninjured. The surviving passengers rendered every assistance in their power.

SCENES AT THE HOSPITAL.

The statement that kerosene oil was employed in the train, and gave origin to the fire, is contradicted, and the railroad authorities assert that nothing but mineral and sperm oil was used in any car belonging to the company. I have just returned from a visit to the Rhode Island Hospital, but no deaths are reported. Many of the patients are suffering intensely, but everything is being done to alleviate their torments. Hundreds of persons having friends on board the train are continually arriving here, and are making anxious inquiries respecting their safety.

It is supposed that several other bodies are still in the river, and the search will be continued all day to-morrow. A special train will leave in the morning from here, and it is expected that thousands will attend the scene of the disaster.

Extent of the Disaster—Statements of Survivors.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RICHMOND SWITCH, R. I., April 19.—The accident of this station is not so serious as at first reported, as far as the loss of lives is concerned. The train left Stonington this morning at 2:45, only ten minutes behind the mail train. Conductor Gardener had just been through the train to collect the tickets; he went back to get a torpedo to use in case his red light should give out, as a warning to the mail-train, which he supposed to be close upon him. Scarcely had he returned when he together with the rest of the passengers were thrown down and the car set on fire, the bewildered passengers shrieking for help. The train consisted of three flats and six passenger cars. The flats and four forward passenger cars were precipitated in the Pawtucket River below in one seething and smoking mass. The engine jumped the gap and landed on the other side in a sand bank, plunging into it with such force as to wreck her completely. Some idea of her speed may be ascertained from the fact that a piece of rail was broken up and shot through the boiler so that it remained like a shaft exposed at both ends. The engineer, William Guild, when discovered was between the driving wheel and the engine, there being but just enough of his body left to identify him. The fireman, George Eldridge, was crushed to a jelly. There were about eighty passengers, and the scene can better be imagined than described. As the overturned stoves and lamps set fire to the wood-work, cries for assistance rent the air from the smoking caldron—frantic husbands calling for wives, wives for husbands, sons, and daughters. Some escaped through car windows, others were pulled out of the water below, while many more were writhing beneath the ruins. One man, with his body partly out of a window, could extricate himself no further, and was calling wildly, "Oh, save me! I am burned to death." His screams and moans were not heeded, and death put an end to his sufferings.

The Shore Line mail train fortunately saw the wrecked train's signal, and avoided a repetition of the horror. It was backed to Westerly for supplies and medical assistance, which arrived shortly afterward. Facilities for the care of the wounded were meagre, there being but a few houses in sight. Everything, however, was done for their comfort.

J. A. Grosvenor, one of the passengers, speaks of the scene as follows: The train went down through the bridge, the abutments being washed out by the freshet. The breakage happened not many seconds before the train reached the bridge, hence there was no alarm. There were four cars in the chasm, and these were on fire. They were emigrant, or second-class cars, he should judge, but they were so broken up and nearly consumed by fire that it was impossible for him to identify them.

Jonas Holstrom, also a passenger, states that the rate of speed before reaching Richmond Switch was about thirty-five miles an hour, and the first intimation he had of the disaster was a sharp concussion which burst open the car in which he was seated and partially filled it with the débris of the preceding car. In front of him were two young men, while behind was Benjamin R. Knapp, Jr., of Boston. Immediately after the shock he heard them call for help to extricate themselves, as they were wounded and held fast by the splinters of the preceding car. On reaching Mr. Knapp, one of his legs was found injured, and desperate attempts were made to extricate him and the two young men above mentioned, when a volume of flame shot into the car. The rescuers had barely time to assist Mr. Knapp, when they were obliged to flee for their lives, and the two young men were left to meet a horrible fate. With these two exceptions, all of the other occupants of the car were known to have perished.

The number of passengers supposed to be killed is fifteen. The bodies will be encased in coffins as fast as recovered. All the badly wounded were taken to Providence this evening, and placed in the hospital at that place.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The Wounded at Boston—Their Account of the Disaster.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—A number of passengers, survivors of the wrecked Stonington train, reached Boston this afternoon, among them several of the wounded, whose names were given in the Providence dispatch. None of them appeared to be seriously injured, except Nolan, the brakeman, who was taken to his home in Cabot-street. The following-named persons, all sailors and residents of East Boston, who went from here to New-York in a ship last Wednesday, are among the wounded: Thos. Burke, injured on the head; James Todd, head and legs injured; Edward Messenger, injured on the head; Wm. Finley, head and legs injured; George H. Brennan, head and legs injured; John Hollingsworth, head and shoulders injured; John Carting, head and ribs hurt, and injured internally.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Conductor Gardner and the baggage-master had just gone back into the smoking-car when the accident happened. The conductor was jammed in between the seats by the shock, but showed great presence of mind by immediately calling out to some one to go back with a signal of danger for the mail train, which was just behind them, and coming at a rapid speed. Some one of the unharmed immediately rushed back and signaled the coming train, and a double disaster was averted. All the badly wounded were taken to Providence and, arrived there about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and were taken to the hospital in that city.

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Jonas Holstrom, who was a passenger in the fourth car of the train, gives the following account of the disaster:

The train, which consisted of five cars, left Stonington, at 3:05, about thirty-five minutes late. The rate of speed before reaching Richmond switch was about thirty-five miles an hour, and the first intimation he had of the disaster was a sharp concussion, which burst open the car in which he was seated, and partially filled it with the débris of the preceding car. Mr. Holstrom was on the left-hand side of the rear end of the car, and in front of him on the opposite side, near the stove, were two young men apparently from twenty to twenty-five years of age, and directly behind them was Benjamin R. Knapp, Jr., of Boston. Mr. Holstrom, immediately after the shock, heard the young men and Mr. Knapp call for help to extricate them, as they were wounded and held fast by the splintered portions of the preceding car. On reaching Mr. Knapp it was found that one of his legs was injured, and Mr. Holstrom and several others set about to extricate him and the two young men. Suddenly a volume of flames shot into the car door, and instantly the mass of splinters was on fire, the flames rushing through the car as quickly as though the wood had been a lot of hay. The rescuers had barely time to relieve Mr. Knapp from his position when they were obliged to flee for life, and the two unfortunate young men were left to meet a terrible fate, and were burned to death in a very few minutes. With these exceptions none of the other occupants of this car were known to have perished, though quite a number had a very narrow escape, among whom was an old lady who belonged in Sandwich, Mass. Just before the fire burst into the car, Mr. Holstrom and others were engaged in prying up the stove, which apparently had imprisoned the two young men who were seated beside it, and the light of the fire was distinctly seen outside the train, but was supposed to be a signal to warn approaching trains or to aid the rescuers in prosecuting their labors.

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The bridge where the disaster happened is between thirty and forty feet wide, and the depth of the chasm is about twenty feet. Nearly forty rods above this point is a grist and saw mill on the Pawcatuck River, and a supply of water for the mills is received by means of a dam. The storm swept away the dam, and the water in the stream below rose to a height of ten feet, carrying away the railroad bridge and abutments, which were found about fifty rods below. The rails at either end of the bridge were left sticking up, and when the train came dashing along the engine and tender leaped the chasm, and landed on the opposite side. Immediately behind were two crate cars, which plunged into the opening, followed by the second-class passenger-car, containing a number of emigrants and a party of sailors belonging in Boston, who were returning from New-York. As this car piled upon the crate-cars it was splintered into kindling wood, and the persons inside were tumbled into the water and bruised, and one of their number lost. In the rear of this was a car which contained but two passengers, and Thomas Nolan, the brakeman. The next car was occupied by quite a number of passengers, and was the one in which Mr. Holstrom was seated. Behind this was another passenger-car, and a smoking-car, both of which were saved by uncoupling, and running them back from the wreck. The general opinion of the passengers seemed to be that the fire caught from the stove in the second-class car, though its work was done so quickly that the origin will probably never be definitely known. No one yet arrived in Boston can give a list of the dead, or the number killed, but the general estimate is from eight to twelve.

ACTION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The railroad company is entirely free from blame in the matter, as it was through no carelessness of theirs that the catastrophe occurred. A. S. Matthews, Superintendent of the road, has done all that man can do to care for the dead and wounded. He has been on the spot with a large force of men and doctors since early morning.

DISPATCH FROM CONDUCTOR GARDINER.

The following has been received:

KINGSTON, April 19, 1873.

A. A. Folsom, Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad:

Ben. Smith, the ticket agent, is all right. Train all burned but the smoking-car and one other car. About fifteen or twenty persons were burned to death. Quite a number are wounded.

(Signed) O. S. GARDINER, Conductor.

THE BROKEN BRIDGE REPAIRED.

STONINGTON, April 19—3 P. M.—The Boston Shore line express has just passed through here all right. The damaged bridge has been repaired, and trains are again running on time.

BODIES RECOVERED.

The bodies of William D. Guile, engineer; George Eldred, fireman; Albert Allen, of Providence; Jerry Creamer, of Boston, and two unknown persons have been recovered.

Dispatch from the Vice-President of the Road.

NEW-YORK, April 19.—Mr. D. S. Babcock, the Vice-President of the Stonington line, sends the following, to the New-York Associated Press:

STONINGTON, Conn., April 19.—I have just returned from the scene of the disaster. So far only five passengers and two employes have been found killed. The cause of the accident is very plain. The dam, 150 yards above the bridge, gave way, and precipitated a pile of lumber against the abutments of the bridge, which formed another dam, and the overflow undermined the abutments. The bridge was only twenty feet span. The wounded, mostly emigrants, have been sent to the hospital in Providence. The engineer died at his post with his hand on the throttle valve. There will be no further interruption to travel.

Latest Report of the Number Killed.

PROVIDENCE, April 19.—There were probably but seven persons killed, namely: Messrs Allen, Creamer, Guile, Eldridge, Callahany and two unknown persons, whose limbs were burned off, leaving their trunks only. No inquest is deemed necessary by the Coroner. The bodies have been brought to this city.

SAN SALVADOR.

The Loss by the Earthquake Estimated at $12,000,000—Five Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded.

PANAMA, April 11.—The intelligence received by previous mails from the North is not only confirmed, but comes to a climax with the entire destruction of the capital of San Salvador, and the ruin of a population of 40,000 people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about 5 P. M., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when, at 2 A. M., two light shocks, succeeded by a strong one, destroyed the entire city. Sopopango, Ilapango, San Tomas and Santa Teca have all suffered to a lesser extent, as well as every city within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residents as had not left the city were living in the Patois, or in the Public Plaza, hence the lives lost, though great, was thereby diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel del Plaque and the Government Palace, are left standing. The loss is estimated at $12,000,000. The aggregate loss of life and wounded is 500.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club—Fifth Day.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 19.—To-day was the fifth of the Jockey Club races.

The first race was a handicap hurdle race, two miles, for a club purse of $500; first horse, $350; second horse, $100; third horse, $50. The race was won by Tom Corbett by three lengths; Blind Tom second, and Pelham third, Blind Tom was the favorite in the pools at $260, Corbett $160, and Pelham $240.

The second race was one mile, for three-year olds; club purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50. The race was won by Alice Mitchell; Edwin Adams second, Fred. Bonnabel third; beating Emmet, Joe Johnson, Harrison, B. C., and Meta H. The race was won by a nose, under whip and spur. Time, 1:45. This race was regarded as the best of the meeting. Mitchell was the favorite against the field, selling in the pool at $410, Johnson $70, Meta $45, Adams $35; Harrison's entry $15, Bonnabel $13.

The third race was for all ages, two-mile heats; Club Purse, $1,000; first horse, $700; second, $200; third, $100. The following was the result:

Village Blacksmith	3	1	1
Mary Louise	1	2	2
Silent Friend	2	3	dis.
R. O. London	dis.		

Time—3:42, 3:38, 4:16¼.

In the pool London brought $570, Silent Friend $500, Village Blacksmith $275, Mary Louise $56.

A Colored Waiter Finds $20,000.

RALEIGH, N. C.,—April 19.—In tearing down an out-building at the Tarboro House to-day, Nathan Field, a colored waiter, found a package of money rolled up in paper containing some $20,000 in old State notes and Confederate bonds, and some $500 in gold and silver, also two watches. No clue as to when it was placed there or by whom can be ascertained.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the State line, left Belfast Saturday evening.

The murderer of W. J. Donohue was executed at Red Bluffs, Cal., yesterday.

The Cincinnati Police Commissioners have appointed Jerry Kiersted Chief of Police.

It is reported that Mayor Thacher, of Albany, contemplates resigning his position.

Dr. David R. Brown, of Boston, notorious as an abortionist, was yesterday held in $35,000 bonds for trial.

Judge Holmes, of Albany, has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Houghtaling, convicted of poisoning.

Six dealers in obscene literature were arrested in Albany yesterday, and in default of bail were committed to prison.

An explosion took place at Wilmington, Del., yesterday morning, in a portion of Dupont's Powder Works, near Wilmington. Michael Dougherty was killed.

Samuel Walker, who was seriously burned by the fire at Grant's Soap Works, Philadelphia, while attempting to rescue a fellow workman, died at a late hour Friday night.

Charles C. Scheafe, whose suicide in New-York is announced, belonged to one of the oldest families of Portsmouth, N. H., and was a member of the class of 1839 at Harvard College.

At Beardstown, Ill., Friday, the trial of C. F. Differbacher, Circuit Clerk of Cass County, for the murder of W. E. Millstead, at Virginia, Ill., in September last, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

The Harbor Improvement Board give notice to mariners that the ship channel in the Patapsco, now being deepened, will be marked by clusters of piles, which will show white lights at night.

A dispatch received at Memphis last night says the steamer West Wind, from Fort Smith for New-Orleans, with 800 bales of cotton, sunk in six feet of water yesterday. No particulars have been received.

Joseph Brooks yesterday presented a petition to the Arkansas Legislature, asking the right to contest the election of Elisha Baxter, as Governor. The petition was rejected by a vote of 63 to 8.

THE MODOC WAR.

Escape of Capt. Jack and His Band—The Country Alarmed—Reinforcements Going Forward.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The latest dispatch from Yreka to-night says that eight Modocs are known to have been killed in the fight yesterday. The cavalry and their Warm Spring Indian allies, mounted, have been furnished with three days' rations, and sent in pursuit of the Modocs in a course south-easterly from the lava beds. It is feared that Capt. Jack's band will divide up and do great damage to the settlers. A party will leave Yreka in the morning to recover Eugene Hovey's body, and some to join the cavalry in pursuit of the savages. A captured squaw says that John Schonchin, who was wounded by Commissioner Meacham, died of his wound.

Gen. Canby's funeral took place in Portland to-day.

A dispatch from Yreka, this afternoon, reports that Eugene Hovey, a teamster, of that place, was murdered by the Modocs while on his return from the front, by a band of ten Indians belonging to the party who escaped from the lava beds. Hovey's horses were stolen.

A courier was expected at Yreka at 3 o'clock this afternoon with Government and Press dispatches.

There was intense excitement in the settlements of the lava bed and Tule Lake country. The murder of Hovey, which occurred within a mile of the place by a party of Modocs, indicates the escape of some of Jack's warriors. Messengers have been sent in every direction to warn the settlers.

LATER.—A courier arrived at Yreka at 3 P. M., but brought only Government letters.

The whole country is alarmed, and couriers refuse to come out or go in, fearing the Modocs and the fate of Hovey at their hands.

News is anxiously looked for. It is feared that Jack's band has escaped from the lava beds.

Gen. Schofield is sending forward reinforcements with all possible dispatch.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas was attended by an immense concourse of people. Gen. Scofield, and a large number of military officers attended, also the members of the Masonic fraternity.

Dispatches from Reading, Cal., this evening, say that Col. Mendenhall's battery, with two officers and sixty men, on foot, and Capt. Hasbrouck's battery, with three officers and seventy-three men, mounted, accompanied by a battery, left at 1 P. M. to-day for Fort Crook, in the north-eastern part of the county, about eighty-five miles from that point. There are fears of a general Indian outbreak in that country, should the Modocs make their escape to that section. The troops will be ready to pursue the Indians and protect the settlers. A daily line of couriers will be established.

A dispatch just received from Yreka is as follows: J. K. Luttrell arrived last night from Orleans Bar. He says the Indians on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers seem to be fully posted on the Modoc war, and even better than the whites. One Indian told him that he had seen a Modoc who told him all about the fight. It is evident that Modoc runners have visited all the tribes in Northern California and Southern Oregon. The people of Klamath and Del Norte Counties, however, apprehend no outbreak at present. Thirteen armed citizens left for the front this morning to bring in the body of Hovey.

From a strictly reliable gentleman who has been through the lava country, we learn there is a large cave six miles from the late Modoc stronghold, in a south-easterly course, the direction taken by the Indians. The cave will be harder to approach, and will protect them much better from shells; is amply supplied with wood, but according to his recollection is nearly half a mile from water. There are a great many lesser caverns and crevices, but no water. He believes it is almost certain the Modocs, or a portion which succeeded in escaping, now occupy this stronghold. The Modocs are believed to be running short of provisions and ammunition, and are evidently much demoralized.

The Killed and Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the late engagement with the Modocs:

KILLED.

Charles Johnson, Troop K, First Cavalry, shot through the head.

Butler W. Searles, Troop F First Cavalry, shot through the head.

Corporal Dean, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, shot through the head.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Eagan, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, flesh wound in the left leg.

Corporal Dennis Delaney, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, left leg slightly.

Thomas Bernard, Troop K, First Cavalry, left shoulder broken.

E. O'Connor, Battery M, Fourth Artillery, flesh wound in the leg.

Corporal Kelbeck, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, scalp wound.

Private O'Dooley, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, shot in the forearm.

Sergt. Seeley, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, leg broken.

Private F. McManus, Battery E, Fourth Artillery, severe wound in the thigh.

Sergt. H. G. Hade, mortally wounded.

Martin Connor, Company G, Twelfth Infantry, flesh wound in the leg.

Should the Modocs escape from their stronghold, and join the Pitt River or other large tribe, Gen. Schofield will assume the command in person. Capt. Jack with the Pitt Indians would give treble the present number of warriors.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Boutwell's Version of the Case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.—The New Postal Law.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Boutwell, who was at the Treasury Department to-day, emphatically contradicted the recent statement of Phelps, Dodge & Co., that the sum of $271,000 was forced out of them by way of compromise in their recent difficulty with the department. He said when the charges of fraud were brought against that firm they filed a statement at the Treasury, asserting their innocence, and offering to pay the $271,000. Mr. Boutwell, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, declined to receive the money, and notified the firm that the courts were open, and if they were innocent of the charge they should go into court and prove their innocence. Upon this notification they withdrew the assertion of their innocence, and it was then their offer to compromise was entertained. The department in no case accepts money of any party charged who claims to be innocent, being allowed by law to compromise with offenders only after guilt is admitted, and it was on this distinct understanding that the compromise with Phelps, Dodge & Co. was made. Never while Boutwell was at the head of the Treasury Department was any compromise made with persons who claimed to be innocent.

COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The third section of the Postal Appropriation act of last session, approved March 3, provides that all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever, be and are hereby repealed from and after June 30, 1873. Under this law, from and after the 30th of next June, quarterly pre-payments of postage will be required on all newspaper exchanges and county newspapers the same as is now, and will be then required in the case of all mail subscriptions, namely: 5 cents per quarter for weekly newspapers; 20 cents per quarter for papers published six times per week, and 35 cents per quarter for daily papers, pre-payment per quarter or per year to be made either at the office where mailed, or at the office where delivered. In other words, the same rule will be applied to all newspapers, by whomsoever sent or received. By the postal code now in force, publishers sending newspapers without prepayment of postage to persons who are not subscribers are subjected to a penalty of $50 for each offense after notification by the Postmaster-General; but all persons or journals paying postage on newspapers received as exchanges will be regarded by the Post-office Department as subscribers within the meaning of the law.

ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of Capt. James M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surgeon Andrew K. Smith, from the Department of the South to the Missouri; Surgeon Charles C. Gray, from the Department of the East to the Department of Texas; Surgeon Blencowe E. Fryer, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the East; Surgeon James F. Weeds, from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota; Assistant Surgeon T. V. D. Middleton, from the Department of the Gulf to the Department of Dakota; Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull, from the Department of the Missouri and ordered to Baltimore.

The following assistant surgeons have been relieved from duty in the departments set opposite their names, and ordered to New-York to report by letter to the Surgeon-General:

Assistant-Surgeons Charles E. Greenleaf, Department of the Columbia; Thomas F. Apell, Department of California; John W. Bremer, Department of the Missouri; E. A. Koerper, and Julius H. Pataki, Department of Texas.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The Official Correspondence Relative to the Difficulties in Grant Parish. Dispatches from Major-Gen. McDowell.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following dispatch was received here through Major-Gen. McDowell:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 18.

Col. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

Instructions of the Secretary of War of this date are received. I beg to call attention to the dispatches of yesterday and to-day, forwarded through division head-quarters. It will be seen by these that I had determined to act under authority of the President's order of March 5 to prevent violent interference with the State Government. If I am mistaken in that view, I should like to be informed at once. Since these dispatches, requisitions by the United States Marshal in execution of judicial process have been received in cases occurring in the disturbed district and other parishes, and I have ordered troops to Monroe and Alexandria, La., to act as posse comitatus to the Marshal, but the Governor of the State has made several requisitions for troops covering ground in various parts of the State, stating the inability of the local authorities to keep the peace, and it will therefore be seen how important it is that I should have the right views of the instructions of the 5th. The instructions of this date would seem to imply that I was expected to act only on the requisition of the United States Marshal in the execution of judicial process. As the order of the 5th of March now stands, it is very comprehensive, and it is in that, no doubt, Gov. Kellogg bases his requisition.

W. H. EMERY,
Colonel Commanding.

The order of the 5th of March, referred to, is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

Col. W. H. Emery, &c., New-Orleans, La.:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Acting Secretary of War has instructed the General of the Army as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1873.

To the General of the Army:

GENERAL: Referring to the dispatches of Gen. McDowell and Col. Emory, of the 18th inst., by you referred to me, I beg to say that the order of the President conveyed in the telegram of the General of the army of March 5, made under the then existing circumstances of the particular case, refers only to the Government proper of the State of Louisiana as represented by Gov. Kellogg, which Government at its seat, the Colonel commanding is by said order directed to protect from being overthrown or interfered with in its direct functions by violence. In regard to local disturbances of the peace in the State, not direct violent attacks on the central organization of the State Government, the officer in command must be governed by the limitations of the order of the 18th inst., of the acting Secretary of War, directing him the United States authorities then legally required, except that his action need not be confined to any particular parish. If the State Government needs and desires, the aid of the United States troops to maintain the public peace or prevent rebellion, the Legislature, or the Governor, if it be not in session, should apply to the President directly in the regular manner for such aid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

The above was sent to Col. Emery by Gen. Sherman for his guidance.

The following is a copy of a telegram addressed to Gen. Sherman by Major Gen. McDowell, dated New-York, April 18th:

Gov. Kellogg applied to Col. Emery for troops to keep the peace in Grant Parish, Louisiana. Col. Emery ordered a company from Baton Rouge. All boats refused to take troops up the Red River, averring that it would destroy their trade. Applications made to Collector at New-Orleans for a cutter. Reply: None available. Emory asks the Government be informed of his situation, and he be authorized to seize a boat, or that a revenue cutter be placed at his disposal. Has authorized the Quartermaster to charter a special steamer and if successful will send two companies to remain in the disturbed district during the Summer. It will require from fifteen to twenty days to march. Governor states the local authorities are utterly unable to keep the peace.

The foregoing is the substance of a dispatch from Louisville. Will send dispatch in full as soon as reeceived.

I cannot but think Gen. Imory will be able to charter a boat. If not, he should not be without means of relieving the disturbed district.

(Signed) IRWIN McDOWELL,
Major-General.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding Army, Washington, D. C.:

Emery has telegraphed it is now certain he will get a steamer. I thought he would. He is now anxious to know if the Government approves of his course. I have telegraphed that his sending troops to Grant Parish, and engaging a steam-boat for this purpose, is approved.

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Commanding Division.

The Texas Indians—Release of Santanta and Big Tree Deferred.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Superintendent Hoag, forwards to the Indian Bureau in this city a copy of the following dispatch received by him:

AUSTIN, Texas, April 14, 1873.

Letter received. Would prefer to delay release of Indians, Santanta and Big Tree, until 20th May, when Legislature will have adjourned, and I can visit Fort Sill myself.

(Signed,) EDWARD J. DAVIS,
Governor.

This dispatch is in answer to a request from Friend Hoag to Gov. Davis, asking for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, the Kiowas and Comanches having returned all their white captives and stolen property.

The Louisiana State Fair.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—The seventh Louisiana State Fair commences April 22, and will continue seven days. The New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads have reduced rates one-half, for the round trip, to accommodate those who wish to attend the fair.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Carlist Robbers Stopping Railroad Trains—Revolt of Volunteers in Malaga.

MADRID, April 19.—Roving bands of Carlists in the northern provinces continue to stop railway trains and rob the passengers. The force of Carlists under Saballs has passed through Ripoll, in Gerona, closely pursued by a column of Republicans.

France, at the request of the Government of Spain, has given permission for the passage through French territory of a quantity of rifles and ammunition destined for the Spanish forces at Puigcerda.

The volunteers in Malaga mutinied yesterday, and refused to obey any orders from their officers. Great excitement prevailed in the city. The leaders in the rebellious demonstration were finally arrested and imprisoned, when order was restored.

Completion of the Railway Between Constantinople and Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—The Railway between Constantinople and Adrianople has been completed, and trains are now running between the two cities.

Shipment of Bullion to New-York.

LONDON, April 19.—The bullion drawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New-York will be taken out by the steam-ship Scotia, which sails from Liverpool to-day.

Marriage of Prince Albrecht of Prussia.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married to-day to Princess Mary, of Saxe Altenburg. The ceremony was of a grand character. This evening the bridal couple were escorted from the White Hall to the nuptial chamber by a torchlight procession.

Terrible Mortality on a German Emigrant Ship.

MELBOURNE, April 19.—The ship Alardus, of and from Hamburg, with a number of emigrants, arrived here to-day. During the voyage thirty-two of the passengers died and the Captain committed suicide.

Defeat of a Band of Cuban Insurgents—The New Key West Cable.

HAVANA, April 17.—An official telegram announces the defeat of the insurgent band of Calixto Garcia, on the 15th, by the Spanish troops. Gen. Riquelme states that [illegible] insurgents and four Spaniards were killed and thirteen Spaniards wounded.

The steam-ship Dacia, with the new Key West cable on board, is expected here daily.

The Junta appointed to superintend the partial abolition under the law of 18[illegible], met yesterday.

Two gendarmes have been arrested and imprisoned in Cardenas, charged with an attempt to extort money from planters by violence.

The police of Cardenas have arrested a number of prominent citizens of Cardenas for gambling. Among the number was the principal judge of the city.

The steam-ship City of Mexico, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

The sugar market is dull and nominal. Exchange quiet and weak; on United States 60 days', in currency, 13@14 per cent. premium; short sight, 16@17 per cent. premium; 60 days' gold, 29½@30 per cent. premium; short sight, 33½@34 per cent. premium; on Paris, [illegible] per cent. premium.

PANAMA.

A Revolution—President Neira Captured in the Government House.

PANAMA, April 11.—A revolution took place here on the morning of the 5th inst., headed by Señor Aizpuru, the commander of the State troops, and half-brother of ex-President Correoso. The revolution commenced in [illegible], where the revolutionists declared in favor of Damaso Cervera, former Prefecto of Aspinwall, as Provisional President. Cervera is also a relative of Correoso. The revolutionists entered the city and arrested President Neira, in the Government House, without opposition. It was known the evening before that the revolution would take place, and word to that effect was sent to the interior departments by the steamer Montijo, of the 4th.

On the evening of the 5th a collision took place between the National and State troops, arising from the demand made by Col. [illegible], of the National forces, for the custody of President Neira. One of each faction was killed.

Cervera has issued his proclamation as President, backed by the State troops.

Neira, who is in custody of the National troops, proclaims himself President.

Correoso, now Columbian Minister to Central America, resides in Chica. He returns on the 14th to Panama, when no doubt a general election will be held, and he declared constitutional President.

There is nothing of importance from the South Coast.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 20—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer that was Friday night over the lower lakes has moved eastward to Maine. The pressure has very generally risen over the lake region and the Southern States; the temperature has fallen somewhat on the coast of Texas, but has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley; clear weather is very generally reported from the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, except only the St. Lawrence Valley and Lake Ontario, where cloudy weather is reported; north-westerly winds prevail in the Middle States, over the lower lakes, and Ohio Valley; light winds and calms over the Southern States and Mississippi Valley; north-east winds, with rain, on the coast of Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer continue to rise on Sunday over the Middle and Eastern States, but fall somewhat in the South-west; for the lake region, Middle and Eastern States, partly cloudy and clear weather, with north-westerly winds; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, clear weather, rising temperature, south-west and westerly winds; for the South-west, falling barometer, rising temperature, easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain. Cautionary signals continue at Eastport, Maine. Current reports are very generally missing from the North-west, the upper lakes, and the Pacific coast stations.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 41½°; 9 A. M., [illegible]; 12 M., [illegible]; 3 P. M., 50½°; 6 P. M., 50½°; 9 P. M., [illegible]; 12 P. M., 43°. Average temperature yesterday, 46½°; average temperature for the week, [illegible].

Large Fire at Canisteo, New York.

ALBANY, New York, April 19.—The *Sunday Press* has a special dispatch from Canisteo announcing that a fire, which broke out in the stable attached to Pratt's Hotel, threatens the village with destruction. A call for assistance has been sent to Oneida.

Collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19.—The night express-train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, came in collision with a freight-train at Carrollton, last night. The fireman had one of his legs broken, but no other person was injured.

THE ERIE INQUIRY.

Another Meeting of the Investigating Committee Yesterday—Testimony of Thos. G. Shearman and Others.

The Erie Investigating Committee met yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Babcock presiding, and a full committee being present. The examination was conducted by Mr. Albert Stickney, but neither of the opposing counsel was present.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

The first witness examined was Thomas G. Shearman, of the firm of Field & Shearman, formerly associate counsel of the Erie Railway Company, who testified that in January or February, 1872, he had had a conversation with Mr. Comer in the counsel's office of the Erie Company. Mr. Comer said that Mr. Gould made a claim on the estate of Col. Fisk under the contract with Belden & Hays. Witness' impression was that he, Comer, began to say something about Gen. Barlow; but witness did not say that he "knew all about that," of this he felt positively certain. He, however, did say that the contract was made by Col. Fisk privately, and [illegible] to [illegible]. Witness had suspicions that it was for the interest of Gen. Barlow.

Witness said he had only hearsay information of Mr. Barlow's connection with the contract, and had received such information from Mr. Gould, Mr. Fisk, and others. Early in 1872 Mr. Gould told him that the contract was for the benefit of the Attorney-General, and to secure his control. On the Saturday night before the coup d'etat, Mr. Gould referred to the matter, and said that he could get at any time the Attorney-General's signature to a suit if the papers were only drawn up. Witness chose another plan of action. Later in March, when the Attorney-General brought the suit against Gould and Lane for an accounting to the people of the State of New-York, Mr. Gould said the suit was a mere matter of form, and would not be pressed. The suit was not pressed. The words of Mr. Gould were that the contract was either to "fix" or "control" the Attorney-General. It was the moral duty of the Attorney-General to bring a suit in the name of the people on the proper application of any citizen. The effect on witness' mind by Mr. Gould's conversation, was that he was bribing the Attorney-General. Witness disapproved of the entire affair, and spoke at the time in terms of contempt for the whole transaction, but did not remember that he advised Mr. Gould to discontinue the payments to Mr. Belden. The suit was discontinued by the Attorney-General before the company commenced any suit in the matter. Witness learned from Mr. Simon Stevens that Gen. Sickles had received a letter from Gen. Barlow demanding a large sum of money, about $100,000. The statement was really made by David Dudley Field in the presence of Mr. Stevens, he (Field) saying that Mr. Stevens had told him, and Mr. Stevens silently confirming it. The letter was said to have been received by Gen. Sickles in Washington, and the demand was for services rendered. The demand was not complied with.

To Mr. Babcock—The services were claimed to be the taking of an active part in certain measures at Albany. The Attorney-General took an active part in lobbying for certain measures, such as the Classification act and the Attorney-General's bill. Witness saw him in conversation with Mr. Tobey, but as he did not hear the conversation, he could not know its purport.

To Mr. Stickney—Mr. Barlow made open argument before legislative committees on these measures, and witness' actual knowledge was based only on that. The remainder of witness' information was from other parties. In the latter part of 1871, Belden told witness that Mr. Fisk wished to make a peculiar contract, which should secure to Belden and Hays about $[illegible] per year, and until completed the sum of about $3,000 per month was to be paid in advance. Belden referred witness to Mr. Fisk, and Mr. Fisk agreed to it. Witness drew up the contract, and Belden wished it to be peculiarly binding, as it was to be shown to a third party. The paper was taken to Mr. Fisk, who signed it. Witness did not then know whether or not Mr. Gould was aware of its existence. At that time witness did not know or even suspect of Gen. Barlow's connection with it, and all knowledge he subsequently received on the subject was from conversation only. Toward the end of 1871 Mr. Fisk casually told him that the contract was for the benefit of Gen. Barlow. Witness understood from Mr. Stevens that he had learned of certain moneys coming to Gen. Barlow from other sources through Wheeler H. Peckham. Mr. Stevens was foreman of the Grand Jury, and had learned that Peckham had divided with Gen. Barlow the $10,000 received in the prosecuting of Wm. M. Tweed. The Grand Jury were called in the next day, and discharged without completing its business, or the matter would then have been thoroughly investigated. Mr. Stevens also told the witness that he knew what had been the disposition of the $15,000 paid to Speaker Smith by Gen. Barlow. There had been a hot fight for the Speakership, and it was said that the money came in time to secure the election of Smith. Witness had been told by Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Company, that a friend of Gen. Barlow had called upon him (Watson,) and had suggested that it would have been a right thing for the Erie Company, in view of the services rendered by Attorney-General Barlow, that he (Barlow) should have a general retainer of $10,000 as counsel. Watson told witness that the suggestion had been peremptorily declined by him. The friend of Gen. Barlow expressed great surprise, according to Mr. Watson, and the conversation dropped. Witness knew nothing of the payment of a general retainer to Deputy-General Hammond of that amount. He objected to repeat the statements made to him by Mr. Belden, as it was given in the confidence of counsel, and also objected to give the names of other clients who had spoken to him on the subject. He never knew of the projected payments of money to Gen. Barlow or any other person. All his knowledge by information was about the past, and had been confided to him as counsel in order to protect his clients. He never objected to the payment of the money to Belden. As witness did not agree to the plan, it did not alter his personal course toward the Attorney-General. Witness went to Albany and publicly opposed Gen. Barlow before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature. He charged Gen. Barlow with having been privately affiliated with Judge Barnard, while apparently opposed to him, but to this Gen. Barlow publicly replied. Witness had learned the fact from Mr. Field, his partner, and had acted upon it.

To Mr. Babcock—Had heard that Gen. Barlow had refused to receive money from Gen. Sickles as compensation; but the letters which had passed between the parties on this subject looked to witness as if they had been arranged as an afterthought.

In reply to Mr. Stickney, the witness said that he had received information that led him to this belief, but declined to give the details, as he had received them confidentially.

To Mr. Carpenter—Had opposed two measures at Albany—the Attorney-General's bill and the Classification act—during January, February, and March, 1872. At this time Belden was receiving money on the contract, but Gen. Barlow's public conduct was hostile to the measures desired by the Erie Company and the Gould management. Putting several things together, witness, however, did not think Gen. Barlow was sincere in his opposition, although there was nothing apparent in his public conduct. He thought it was singular that the Attorney-General should have stated that it was useless to commence a suit against the Erie managers until the Attorney-General's bill was passed, when he was fully aware that the Legislature as a body was opposed to the measure. Witness knew of no actual fact on which he could base his belief that Belden and Barlow would swear falsely on this subject, except that there was a strong temptation for them to mislead the committee.

To Mr. Lincoln—Drew up the Hays and Belden contract. There was no consideration expressed in it. Had no knowledge of the controlling consideration, and had at that time no information of it directly or indirectly, nor was it even alluded to. The personal service rendered by Belden was going to Albany to see the Attorney-General, and calling upon him in this City. Belden did a great deal of work for Mr. Fisk, of which witness was not advised. He had no personal knowledge that Attorney-General Barlow ever received a dollar, but had heard enough to make him believe that he had. He believed Bischoffsheim & Co. were the virtual owners of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and at the July election held, by proxy and otherwise, the controlling vote, even while owning the other road. Charles Day, one of the present Erie directors, was secretary of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at the time of the Erie *coup d'état*. Gov. Morgan and Mr. Babcock had been active in the Erie direction. Witness did not know that Watson was connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Road. S. L. M. Barlow was the attorney of both roads, and controlled them both. The Atlantic and Great Western is dependent on the Erie for its business, and witness believed it could not alone pay the interest of its bonds. In the Fall of 1869 there had been an agreement between Gould and McHenry that the Erie Company should issue the Atlantic and Great Western bonds, and guarantee the first six months' interest in advance. The failure of Gould to comply with this caused the breach which culminated in the *coup d'état*. Witness did not think the revenue of the road in 1872 was as good as in 1871, and consequently the dividend was not fairly declared. Of this he had no personal knowledge. He had been informed that the road was worth as good a dividend as in 1871. The Bischoffsheim contract was a mysterious instrument. He did not claim the right for the Erie Company to reimburse Bischoffsheim & Co. out of the Erie treasury for the expenses of changing the administration of the road. At the stockholders' meeting only the English stockholders were really represented, and the result actually was that Bischoffsheim & Co. and McHenry voted the Erie moneys into their own pockets. Proxies give the power of stockholders to vote for disbursements of money, but not to the prejudice of other stockholders.

To Mr. Wight—In former years the legal expenses were large, but this did not prejudice the dividends, as the amounts expended were charged to the construction account. Witness then gave a list of the standing counsel and attorneys of the Erie Company at the time when he was acting. Wm. M. Tweed had never acted as counsel in court, but had met in consultation with Mr. Gould. Van Vechten had also had several consultations in the preparation of bills for the Legislature, and had given opinions on the effect of certain legislation. Witness had seen the book in which the expenses for legal services were entered, but had no recollection of its contents. All extraordinary legal expenses were charged to the construction account, or to some special account. He thought this was done to cover up the transactions from public gaze, but had not been so informed. He knew nothing of the present plan of the Erie Board in charging up legal expenses.

To Mr. Carpenter—Received personally about $17,500 per year for his services as counsel, and his firm down-town may have received from $35,000 to $40,000 yearly in addition. He did not think the firm received in one year over $250,000, but if the Erie books would show such payments he would presume they were correct. At the present time he would not swear that the firm had not received that amount.

To Mr. Stickney—Thought the money paid through Mr. Tweed went to other persons, and that he, Tweed, did not personally reap the benefit. A. D. Barber might have had about half-a-dozen consultations with Mr. Gould, and witness thought a recompense of $50,000 or $70,000 rather large for such service.

The witness then explained that the two entries against S. J. Tilden, for $10,000 each, were not correct, the voucher in January never having been paid. They were entered in the memorandum-book by mistake.

TESTIMONY OF W. W. GOODRICH.

W. W. Goodrich explained that the $1,000 which, it had been testified, he had received, was not paid him while he was in the Legislature, nor did it have any relation to any legislative act, but was a portion of a fee for special services rendered to Mr. Swan, in 1872, at Albany, after witness had left the Legislature. Witness never heard, nor had he any suspicion that any money was used during 1872 by the Erie Company for the purpose of influencing legislation. He was a member of the Legislature in 1866 and 1871, but knew of no money being used in 1871, although he had a general suspicion that some one had been using money pretty freely. He knew nothing personally on the subject.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE DOWLING.

Justice Joseph Dowling testified that he had no knowledge of any money having been paid by the Erie Company for any change in the management. Witness had heard that Mr. Kelso and himself had been charged with receiving money. He had no knowledge of any one offering any large sum of money, or in fact any sum, for the purpose of retaining any particular person or persons in power. It had been stated that money had been offered to and received by both himself and Superintendent Kelso, and for himself he could say that the story was false.

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT KELSO.

James J. Kelso, Superintendent of the Municipal Police, denied all knowledge of money either being offered to or received by him, or his subordinates, on account of the coup d'état. He testified that both the contending parties claimed the Erie building, and witness, not knowing which was the rightful claimant, instructed his officers to preserve the peace, and protect the property against both as aggressors. He merely acted in the capacity of a peace officer, and when informed that the police were no longer needed, he dismissed them to their several precincts.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. RUTTER.

James H. Rutter, freight agent of the Hudson River Railroad, testified that he was assistant freight agent of the Erie Road early in 1872. About March 23 or 24, witness was desired by telegraph to join Mr. Archer in Albany. Met him and Mr. Depew in Mr. Vanderbilt's room at the Delevan House. Witness' opinion on the Pro Rata bill was asked, and he gave the reply that it would drive the freight business from the State of New-York. About two weeks later he appeared before the Railroad Committee and gave his opinion on the probable effect of the bill. After conversing with a few members of the committee, who were his personal friends, he left Albany, and arrived in New-York the next day. While in Albany he met Senator Madden and Senator Chatfield, and came to New-York on the same train with S. B. Dutcher. He did not recollect either Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Depew speaking of the necessity of the Pro Rata bill being defeated. He thought he said more on that subject than any one else.

The witness then explained fully why local freight should be charged more than through freight on account of the extra cost of handling, and special rates being fixed by the officers of connecting lines.

To Mr. Stickney—Witness did not recollect conversing with any person lately, except personal friends and Mr. Vanderbilt, on the subject of the Erie investigation.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MOROSINI.

G. P. Morosini, formerly Auditor of the Erie Railway Company from February, 1870, to September, 1872, testified that he had had the practical management of the Auditor's Department of the company from 1865 until 1872. He kept the book of the "legal expenses," and this book was merely a memorandum book for reference. All other vouchers were entered in the regular books, and no special memorandum was kept of them. As the "legal expense" vouchers were so often called for, he kept the book for his own convenience. The vouchers were very often called for by Mr. Gould, Mr. Fisk, the lawyers, and a number of other persons. He did not know what the money was paid for. The legal expense vouchers were kept separate, as they were not charged to the current expenses, but to the construction account. There was no other account to charge them to. The items could only be charged to that account, and were generally so charged. Witness, feeling that he was not properly treated by the company, resigned on Sept. 30, 1872, and the President then formally dismissed him the next day. While witness was in the Auditor's office the accounts were properly kept. He had no knowledge that the books had not been properly kept since that time.

To Mr. Wight—Witness had seen Mr. Tweed but once in his life, and was then merely told that a certain person was Mr. Tweed. No officer of the company directed the witness to keep the book of "legal expenses." He saw it in the company's office the day he left. A certain man, a Mr. Fennessy, tried to get the book, and witness tore out the leaves and hid them away. When about to leave the company he restored the leaves to the cover and left it in the office. Fennessy had given the witness a great amount of trouble, as he desired to be auditor, and was endeavoring to turn witness out of his position. The vouchers were in witness' keeping, except a few that were kept by Mr. Fisk. The vouchers that were in the possession of the witness were by him handed to Gen. Dix on April 19, 1872, and witness took Gen. Dix's receipt therefor. Witness tore out the leaves from the book merely because the cover was too large to go into his desk. He desired to keep the book by him, as he did not wish it to get into the possession of Fennessy, and as there was no place in the Erie buildings where it could have been locked away in the day time, he chose to keep it in his desk.

To Mr. Babcock—Witness did not see any way in which the dividend could have been legally declared for 1872, as the freight earnings were less that year than in 1871, up to the time witness left the service of the company.

To Mr. Wight—Had witness desired to keep the "legal-expense" book, he could have done so, and also the vouchers; instead of which he left the book behind, and handed the vouchers to Gen. Dix. Witness had nothing to do with the cash drawer, and knew nothing of the charging up of certain vouchers on March 11, 1872, which had been, according to the evidence of Mr. Justin D. White, kept on hand for some time as cash. That was Mr. White's own business.

To Mr. Lincoln—The company was not in a bad financial condition when the change was effected. The $2,000,000 loan from Bischoffsheim & Co. was obtained to clear off the loan made by Gould. A statement of profits could be made out by charging current expenses to construction, and thus showing greater earnings than really existed.

The committee then adjourned until Monday morning.

Arrest on a Charge of Fraud.

Wm. C. Wren, proprietor of "Wren's Gas-works," was taken into custody yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff D. G. Gale, under an order of arrest issued out of the Common Pleas Court, in the suit of Gilbert F. Ackerman and Thomas A. Kidd. The suit is brought to recover damages, laid at $100,000, for an alleged fraud in the sale to the plaintiff of the one-half interest in the patent right of a petroleum gas retort, for manufacturing illuminating gas from petroleum.

The plaintiffs make the usual averments of fraud and damage.

Wren's bail was fixed at $20,000, which he gave, and was released.

Fall of a Scaffolding—Two Men Seriously Injured

Yesterday, while a number of laborers were at work in a sewer, at the intersection of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and the Boulevard, the scaffolding on which they were standing gave way, and six men were precipitated to the bottom of the deep trench. Peter Dunn and Peter Geoghegan, two of the men, were seriously injured, but the others escaped with slight bruises. Dunn and Geoghegan were attended by Police Surgeon Rodenstein and taken to the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital, and the other men were taken to their homes.

FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Design—The Goupil Gallery—Foreign Notes.

The Spring Exhibition of the Academy of Design opened on Thursday with a collection of 323 paintings and fourteen pieces of sculpture. It is most certainly not so attractive an exhibition as some of those of late years have been, a number of our best-known artists having, for reasons of their own, failed to contribute any specimens of their skill. Among the missing names we find those of Bierstadt, Church, the Harts, Coleman, and Boughton. On the other hand, however, we have several new names, and two or three of our younger artists enrich the collection by works evidencing a great advance on their previous efforts.

SOUTH ROOM.

Taking the larger room first, we find there a very charming conception by Eastman Johnson, (No. 191,) "Catching the Bee," representing a young girl standing before some trellised flowers and endeavoring to prevent the escape of a bee that has alighted on one of them. The pose of the figure is very graceful, and the color good, with the exception of the flowers, which are decidedly crude. "The Forest of Fontainbleau," (No. 193,) prolific theme for artists resident in or near Paris, is by Chas. E. Dubois, now studying in the French capital. It is an exceedingly good picture, strong and rich in color, with well studied foliage, and showing unmistakable evidence of the influence of the French school. "The First of Winter," by A. H. Wyant, is not so good as No. 244, "North Woods, Summer," by the same artist, which is indeed a most artistic work, with an unusually strong and well painted foreground. Wm. Page, President of the Academy, has "A Portrait" which seems particularly weak in color, though the face is finely moulded, and Mr. L. C. Tiffany "A Street Scene in Tangiers," which does not differ in any material points from the numerous other paintings of this class that Mr. Tiffany has recently favored us with. "The Deserted House" (No. 204) by Thos. L. Smith, affords a pleasing relief to the eye after gazing on some of the more gaudily colored and more pretentious works that hang beside it. Mr. Smith has chosen for his theme a large, lone, dilapidated mansion, standing amidst a wintry landscape, and surrounded by leafless trees. Desertion and desolation have marked it for their own, and Mr. Smith has fully succeeded in working out the sentiment which the title he has given to his picture leads us to look for. Mr. Henry Bacon's "Home Again" (No. 213) represents the daughters of a New-England family who have just returned from a European tour. The kisses of welcome are being given and the trunks and their contents are being inspected, the household dog taking an active part in the matter, and evidently determined not to be overlooked. Though interesting and good in its way, this is not, we think, the best picture Mr. Bacon has painted. Mr. John H. Hicks has a fair though somewhat hard "Narragansett Coast," and J. McEntee an excellent landscape (No. 228) entitled "November," giving a sweep of bare, brown hill-side, with a wide expanse of country beyond. There is much feeling in the composition. Mr. J. F. Cropsey sends a very crudely-colored English scene, which has very little of the sentiment of English scenery in it. Miss Lee's "Salome" (No. 235) is an ambitious but not successful effort. S. R. Gifford has "The Golden Horn, Constantinople," (No. 236,) with a misty, sickly atmosphere, which is certainly not characteristic of the East, and some shipping, in which masts, sails, and hulks are all of precisely the same brownish red color.

A good portrait of Rev. Dr. Potter, by Huntington, (No. 239,) comes next, and with it we may mention a very poor portrait of Bayard Taylor by Le Clear. Mr. George B. Butler, too, does not shine in the thin, unsubstantial work which represents him. From Mr. George H. Story we have No. 543, "Freeing a Butterfly," a pretty idea and good in expression, but wanting more body of color. The upraised hand of the figure, too, is badly drawn and painted. Mr. S. H. A. Loop is represented by a remarkably good portrait of a very handsome lady.

Eugene Meeks sends "Little Nell and her Grandfather," (No. 227,) showing excellent work in many respects, though we cannot help thinking that the elaborate arrangement of the furniture of the room and the prominence given to it is a mistake. T. W. Wood has "The Yankee Peddler, (No. 248,) the principal figure in which bears a most striking resemblance to the late Mr. Greeley. It shows good, honest work and careful study, though neither in this nor in many other of Mr. Wood's compositions can we tell where all the light he gets on his figures comes from. He certainly takes great liberties in this respect. "The Savants," (No. 253,) by H. Helmick, represents two old gentlemen, one of whom is reading a long essay to his friend, quite unconscious that the latter is fast asleep. There is humor in it, and well expressed too. The faults are those of execution, hardness and want of texture.

"Sea From Shore" (No. 240) is by Mr. J. McEntee, one of whose works we have already noticed. Though truthful enough we have no doubt, with its long parallel lines of blue and slate-colored sea, the effect is not good. Mr. L. DeForest's "Catskills," (No. 252,) though low in tone, shows study and good work. The same praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Fairman's "Wetterhorn," (No. 263,) which is untruthful in color, and conveys no idea at all of the sublimity of the scene the artist has attempted to depict. Mr. Vincent Colyer's Castle Rock, Oregon, shows stronger work than he usually turns out.

CORRIDOR.

A number of good pictures have been relegated to the corridor. Among them is A. E. Emslie's "Private Rehearsal," (16,) in which an old but apparently light-footed and light-hearted gentleman, in dressing-gown and slippers, is showing a pretty little Miss how to execute a difficult *pas seul*. This, we should say, is a very careful study from life. Expression and attitude accord, and are most happily and truthfully rendered.

"The Empty Flagon," (No. 5,) by Mr. Wm. Magrath, shows a very considerable advance on anything Mr. Magrath has yet accomplished. Three very jolly-looking and half tipsy monks have succeeded in emptying a couple of flagons, one of which has fallen and lies in fragments at their feet. They have risen from table, and one of them flourishes a bunch of keys in his hand and points to the stairs leading to the cellar. The attitudes and expressions are capitally rendered, and the color much stronger and better than we usually find in Mr. Magrath's works.

Notices of the remainder of the collection must be deferred until next week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A very fine example by Schreyer, "The Halt," representing a group of rough-coated horses with their equally rough-looking drivers, that have stopped at a small building in the midst of a dense Russian forest, has been recently placed on view at the Goupil gallery. A very fine work by Escosura, "The Duel." A large and striking landscape by Wahlberg, pupil of Corot; a "Hunting Scene," by Pittara, distinguished by its bright, breezy atmosphere, and a small, but good Tissot, are also on view at the same gallery which will shortly be further enriched by Jules Breton's "Harvest Field, a large picture with life-size figures, a small work by Gerome, representing an Algerine playing with two greyhounds, and a painting by Boldini, the great colorist and rival of Fortuny, a single figure by whom sells for 12,000 francs, in gold.

The Paris *salon* will open on the 4th of May. It will contain but 1,800 pictures, 6,000 having been offered and more than 4,000 rejected. In 1870 there were 5,434 pictures on view, and in 1872, 2,067.

Diaz is unwell and is rusticating. His pictures have recently risen in price, as he is not able to supply the demand for them. A canvas 12x16 brings 4,000 francs.

An immense market for works of art has been opened in the remote portions of Russia, Austria, Hungary, and Wallachia. Works of merit by modern artists are almost unpurchaseable in Paris. So great is the demand for them that they have to be ordered a year, and even two, in advance.

Turner's "Venice" was withdrawn from the sale at Clinton Hall Friday evening, no one offering [illegible] the [illegible] price. [illegible] of [illegible] has been offered of [illegible] for it, but refused. The price asked is, we believe, $[illegible].

Mr. Barker has a nice collection of pictures, principally by American artists, at No. 37 Nassau-street.

GENERAL NOTES.

The shoe business of Haverhill, Mass., is on the decline.

English sparrows have made their appearance in Augusta, Me.

Springfield, Mass., appeals to Old Prob. for a signal station.

Boston claims to have the only talking raven ever brought to this country.

The heart of a Norwich man who died recently weighed twenty-nine and a half ounces.

One Ohio town has tapped 29,755 maple-trees this Spring, and made 60,265 pounds of sugar.

The girl students at Buchtel College, Ohio, have formed a base-ball club. We thought it would come to that.

The Susquehanna Valley Home, in Binghamton, narrowly escaped destruction by fire a day or two ago.

A San Francisco firm has contracted for twenty-eight car-loads of oysters from Providence, to replant.

A Milwaukee family of five members, the oldest of whom is forty years old, and the youngest nine, weigh 1,049 pounds.

The continual rumbling of the cars caused a switch-tender in Cincinnati to bleed so badly from the ears as to endanger his life.

A Bostonian, who was asked $2 50 for a peck of peas, said he did not like peas so early in the season.

The Pennsylvania Republican Committee will meet in Harrisburg May 1 to fix the time and place of the State Convention.

There is to be a grand celebration of the Fourth of July at Burlington, Vt., including the unveiling of a statue of Ethan Allen.

A woman who brought suit for $10,000 against a resident of Portland, Me., for eighteen years' services as housekeeper, has settled for $2,500 and costs.

Columbus, Ohio, has a deaf-mute couple who have been getting themselves into trouble, the wife by begging and the husband by getting drunk on the proceeds.

An Iowa paper half boastingly says that it starts on its sixth year with some subscribers who commenced with the first number, and have never paid a cent.

The manager of a theatre in Pittsburg, Penn., found it necessary to come before the curtain one night last week and inform the audience that the play was ended.

At a ball in Gallatin, Tenn., a few nights ago, a young man conducted his partner to a seat, sat down beside her, and immediately fell from his chair to the floor, dead.

One hundred and fifty clergymen were invited to be present at the dedication of a temporary home for inebriates in Boston, and not one was in attendance to make the opening prayer.

The call for the Ohio Republican State Convention well says that the importance of thorough local organization cannot be too strongly urged; nor can this great auxiliary to final success be too early attended to.

The daughter of a murdered man visited the police station-house, in Cincinnati, to identify the body of her father, and while there shook hands with the murderer, and engaged in an animated conversation with him for a short time.

A leading citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., reprimanded his son at the breakfast-table the other morning for remaining out late at a party the night before, and the boy, eighteen years of age, shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

This is the story a Georgia correspondent tells: "A man in my neighborhood had two sons born to him on Sunday, the 6th instant—twins; on Sunday before, 30th of March, a daughter was born to him, and still another birth is looked for, making four children in about three weeks."

Auburn Theological Seminary.

This seminary was founded in 1820. Auburn then contained 1,500 inhabitants. A Presbyterian Church had just been erected at a cost of $16,000, or more than $10 to each inhabitant, equal to more than $25 now, or $500,000 for the present population. The country was new and money scarce, yet Auburn raised $16,000 to secure the Theological Seminary, Cayuga County raised $35,000, Mr Hardenburg, of Auburn, gave a beautiful plot of eight acres now in the heart of the City. The funds have steadily increased to more than $300,000. Within the last fifteen years they have, aside from real estate, risen from $60,000 to over $200,000. Two years ago $40,000 were given in a new and beautiful library building; recently $5,000 have been received to purchase books for an alcove. Several legacies, some of them already paying interest, will in time come to it. Not a dollar has been lost by bad investments. The seminary is virtually out of debt. In 1859 Auburn contributed more than two-thirds of the fund which then saved the seminary. Indeed, twice, says a Professor, within the last eighteen years, the churches of Auburn have saved the seminary from utter ruin, and although they have just expended more than $200,000 in erecting new churches, they are now raising funds for the needed increase of endowments in the seminary. No such venerable institution has hitherto been removed from one place to another. A tree of more than fifty years' growth is not easily transplanted. Attempted removals have been from village to city, as the Baptists to Rochester, and the Methodists to Syracuse. All honor is due, however, to Hon. E. B. Morgan, whose munificence has raised the question of the removal of the seminary to Aurora.

Tobacco for the Soldiers at Ward's Island.

Through the thoughtfulness of Col. D. Archie Pell, and the liberality of the gentlemen named below, the infirm veterans at Ward's Island have again been made happy by the receipt of a large quantity of choice chewing and smoking tobacco, generously donated for their comfort and delectation. It will be recollected that there was a similiar contribution about a year ago. This year some 1,300 pounds were collected and forwarded to the island. The following firms were the only ones solicited for donations, their several responses being so liberal as to render further effort unnecessary: P. Lorillard & Co. contributed 200 pounds; John Anderson & Co., 200; C. H. Lilienthal, 150; D. H. McAlpin & Co., 200; Buchanan & Lyall, 150; the Pioneer Tobacco Company, 150; John F. Flagg & Co., 150; Thomas Hoyt & Co., 150; Dohan, Carroll & Co., 50, and Buckley, Moore & Co., 50; the last two subscriptions representing tax-paid tobacco. Col. Pell's appeal was as follows:

"This is the third time I have solicited the Tobacco Trade of New-York and Brooklyn for assistance in furnishing these poor soldiers with tobacco. There are about 270 of them now on the Island, old, crippled, and friendless. I most earnestly commend them to your liberality. Very respectfully,

D. ARCHIE PELL.

TO THE TOBACCO TRADE, NEW-YORK, March 26.

The subjoined letter is a part of the official correspondence on this subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1873.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st inst., informing me that certain manufacturers of tobacco in New-York and Brooklyn have made another subscription list of tobacco, amounting to some 1,000 pounds, which they propose to donate to the use of the infirm and disabled soldiers at Ward's Island, through the agency of D. Archie Pell, Esq., provided that said tobacco can be removed and delivered without stamping, &c.

You wish to know if this office assents, as heretofore, to such a donation, and if so, in what manner said tobacco shall be removed and delivered at the Soldiers' Home on Ward's Island.

In reply, I have to inform you that this office fully assents to this charity, and this letter shall be your warrant in allowing the manufacturers severally to deliver to Mr. Pell the kind and quality of tobacco subscribed by each one, in such packages as may suit their convenience, and without stamping the same, the delivery being made under your supervision, in such manner as to detail as you may think proper.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DOUGLAS, Commissioner.

LUCIEN HAWLEY, Esq., Supervisor, No. 53 Cedar-street, New-York.

The following is the letter of acknowledgment from the Commissioners of Charities:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

SIR: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully acknowledge the receipt of a number of packages, containing 1,469 pounds of tobacco, received through you, and donated for the soldiers at the Retreat, on Ward's Island, and express their sincere thanks for your kindness and consideration for the soldiers, as shown by you on this, as well as on former, occasions.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Col. D. ARCHIE PELL.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Right wing of the Ninth Regiment will drill in full uniform on the 24th inst., the left wing on the 21st and 28th. John Hoey and John Ott have been expelled the regiment for neglect of duty, and Sergt. Ainsworth, of Company K, reduced to the ranks.

The order for the parade of the Eighth, Col. Scott, on the 23d inst., has been countermanded.

The Seventy-first will be reviewed at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, on the 24th inst. A promenade concert will take place after the review.

In pursuance of section 101, Military Code, the following named officers of the National Guard are constituted a board to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, and general fitness for the service of such commissioned officers as may be ordered before it, viz.: Major-Gen. John B. Woodward, Second Division; Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian Third Brigade; Brig.-Gen. D. M. Woodhall, Ninth Brigade. The board will convene at the State Arsenal, in the City of New-York on Tuesday, the 29th day of April inst., and at such other times and place as the commander-in-chief may direct.

The fifth annual promenade concert and ball of the Thirty-second Regiment was a decided success on Monday evening. It was a very enjoyable affair, and the guests were very handsomely entertained by the Reception Committee, which consisted of Col. Roehr, Surgeon Loewenstein, Major Karcher, Capt. Petry, Quartermaster Scharmann, Lieuts. Ebel and Waage.

The review and inspection of the Twenty-eighth Battalion, on Thursday evening, at the Portland-avenue Armory, under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. Dakin, went off much better than anticipated.

The Eighth Regiment will parade in full dress uniform (white gloves) on Wednesday, April 23, for drill in Tompkins-square.

The Thirty-second and Forty-seventh Regiments have concluded to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Majors Fred. J. Karcher and Allen C. Bush.

At a meeting of the veterans of the National Guard at Delmonico's on Monday, 14th inst., the following officers were elected unanimously, 109 votes being cast:

For Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; for Lieutenant-Colonel, Cyrus H. Loutrel; for Adjutant, Chas. B. Bostwick.

For Quartermaster—C. H. Meday.

Captains—Wm. A. Burtis, Wm. Peake, P. D. Braisted, W. B. Dick, Chas. D. Allen.

Lieutenants—John J. Budd, A. J. Clinton, Robert Ferguson, Charles A. Schermerhorn, W. H. Marvine.

Inspectors of Election for 1874—W. D. Sloane, Robert Weed, David Miller.

After reading the annual reports, the veterans adjourned to an adjoining room, where a collation was spread, toasts, songs, and speeches being the order of the evening. Among those present were Gens. Lefferts, Lieubenau, Capts. J. Casey, of the Fifth Infantry, an old member of the Eighth Company, Cols. Hiller, Miller, Vermilye, Price, Pond, Capt. Ed. Bernard, and our friend W. B. Dick, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Kemble, who came down from Cold Spring to attend this meeting. The corps now numbers about 900 members, has an invested fund of about $8,000, and is in a flourishing condition.

On Friday evening the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, assembled at the Portland-avenue (Brooklyn) arsenal, for inspection and review. A large number of ex-officers and members were present. Inspector-General Morris, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Dakin, of the Fifth Brigade, arrived at 8 o'clock, when the regiment was formally inspected, the result being most favorable to the command. After the drill the men were dismissed to enjoy the promenade concert and hop given by the new band, under the direction of Prof. Foles. Among the noted persons present were Major-Gen. Woodward, commanding Second Division; Gen. Crooke, (member of Congress, and who was the first Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment some thirty years ago;) Gen. Fowler, who commanded the regiment in the field during the rebellion, and many others.

Gen. Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued the following orders:

1. The seventh annual meeting of the National Encampment will be held at New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, May 14, at 12 o'clock M. The Commander of the Department of Connecticut, Comrade L. A. Dickinson, is charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the encampment.

2. National Head-quarters will be established at the State-house. The Adjutant-General will provide at head-quarters, a register, in which all members of the encampment are requested to register their names upon arrival. In order to facilitate the work of the Committee on Credentials, the chairman of each delegation is requested to report to the Adjutant-General, immediately upon arrival, the names of delegates from his department who are present, and the names of alternates who are present to take the seats of absent delegates.

Notices of meetings and other matters of interest, will be duly published on the bulletin at National Head-quarters.

3. The National Council of Administration will meet at National Head-quarters, in the State-house, New-Haven, on Wednesday, May 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Inspector-General Morris has addressed the following communication to Adjutant-General Rathbone:

During my reviews and inspections I have observed some irregularities which should be corrected, as follows:

While passing in review, officers should cast their eyes toward the reviewing officer while saluting, in accordance with paragraph 382 General Regulations. When a company, platoon, or section, while passing in review, is commanded by a non-commissioned officer, it is the custom in the United States Army for him to salute the reviewing officer in the manner prescribed for the non-commissioned officers. This rule should therefore be general in the National Guard. The color-bearer should carry his color-lance supported at the right hip, as prescribed in paragraph 1855, General Regulations. When the reviewing officer passes along the line, the colors should not be lowered in salute, which is forbidden in paragraph 376, General Regulations. The face to the left about is unknown to tactics. First sergeants when returning to their posts in line, after reporting at dress parade, should pass through the front rank one pace, face about, and dress up to their places. The cartridge-box should be hung two inches below the waist-belt, and when shoulder-belts are worn they should be crossed below the second button from the top of the centre row. When regiments are armed with the breech-loader, the cap pouches are not required, and should be turned in to the regimental quartermaster. The cap should be worn straight, and not on the back of the head or sideways. At ordered arms, the thumb should be in rear of the piece, and not in front of it. While at attention, the men should keep the heels together, the eyes to the front, the hands down, and should be silent. At the close of a parade the men should stand at attention while the officers are at the front and centre. Commands should be given in a distinct and deliberate manner, especially within doors, where reverberation often makes rapidly-pronounced words difficult to understand, and thus leads to mistakes which seem to indicate ignorance on the part of subordinates, when the fault is with the commanding officer. The introduction of the breech-loader makes the springing of the rammer unnecessary for inspection, besides being injurious to the piece; it should therefore be omitted. At the close of a dress-parade officers should return their swords before closing on the centre, and no officer should salute an inferior with his sword. Bayonets should be fixed for reviews and dress parades.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guards, State of New-York, during the month of March, 1873:

Eleventh Brigade—Major John F. Talmage, Surgeon, vice Alex. Cochran, resigned.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Herman H. Fledderman, Captain, vice John W. Haaren, resigned.

First Regiment—Emanuel R. O. Ostman, Captain, vice H. C. Perley, declined; Otto H. Kraft, Second Lieutenant, vice F. Martinez, resigned; Michael O'Neill, First Lieutenant, vice George Conover, promoted; Tobias Lawrence, Second Lieutenant, vice Michael O'Neill, promoted.

Third Regiment—John F. Underhill, Adjutant, vice Geo. E. Jardine, resigned; Charles J. Nordquist, Surgeon, vice E. S. F. Arnold, resigned.

Fifth Regiment—Horace R. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, vice George R. Phillips, resigned.

Eighth Regiment—Robert Cameron, Chaplain, vice A. E. Kittridge, removed from district.

Tenth Regiment—William Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, vice William H. T. Reynolds, term expired; James H. Coyle, Captain, vice John W. Mullins, promoted; Peter J. Larkins, First Lieutenant, vice James H. Coyle, promoted; Charles H. Allen, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, vice H. P. Stackpole, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—George A. Crawford, Captain, vice John Thompson, resigned; Thomas Donnelly, First Lieutenant, vice Geo. A. Crawford, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—George Krank, Major, vice J. M. Carlin, deceased; Rudolf C. Wilkie, First Lieutenant, vice William Schiffin, resigned; John Manus, Second Lieutenant, vice Rudolf C. Wilkie, promoted.

Forty-fourth Regiment—Nelson E. Darrow, Captain, vice William S. Jay, resigned; Benjamin W. Wells, First Lieutenant, vice M. E. Anderson, resigned; Allan C. Stewart, Second Lieutenant, vice Benjamin W. Wells, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Bernard Peters, Chaplain, vice W. H. Taylor, resigned.

Fifty-first Regiment—James Randall, Colonel, vice James Randall, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Thomas M. Logan, First Lieutenant, vice James Erdsaee, promoted; William F. Carnall, Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas M. Logan, promoted; George J. Maurer, Second Lieutenant, vice M. J. Coakley, resigned; Christian Spies, Captain, vice Christian Reinfeldt, resigned; George F. Leuhan, First Lieutenant, vice Jacob Saalber, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—Henry D. Fisher, First Lieutenant, vice Thomas Cannon, resigned; Richard Ripke, Second Lieutenant, vice Henry Warren, promoted.

Seventy-first Regiment—Capt. Isaac P. Chambers, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—Charles D. Zacher, Second Lieutenant, vice Andrew Fuller, resigned; Charles Briggs, Second Lieutenant, vice Bernard Duggan, removed from district; Henry S. Mulligan, Captain, vice Geo. A. Williams, resigned; John T. Reese, First Lieutenant, vice Henry S. Mulligan, promoted; Chas. H. Webster, Second Lieutenant, vice G. W. Gibson, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Charles C. Conklin, Adjutant, vice John Cornish, resigned.

The following resignations in the National Guard have been accepted during the month of March:

Tenth Regiment, S. C. Curran, Second Lieutenant; ——, Samuel W. Brindsham, Captain and [illegible] Officer; Twenty-fourth Regiment, [illegible] Park, Captain; Thirteenth Regiment, [illegible] L. Laidlaw, First Lieutenant; Eighty-fourth Regiment, John Cornish, Adjutant; Ninth Regiment, Henry Miller, Captain; Ninth Regiment, George W. Palfrey, Second Lieutenant; Forty-Seventh Regiment, Edward Pendleton, Surgeon; ——, George D. W. Clinton, Major and Engineer; Seventy-fourth Regiment, George W. Gibson, Second Lieutenant; ——, Gayer Gardner, Captain; ——, Theodore B. Gates, Major-General; Seventy-ninth Regiment, George Mitchell, First Lieutenant; Eighty-fourth Regiment, Neil J. Hepburn, First Lieutenant; Twenty-fifth Regiment, John McCauley, Captain; Tenth Regiment, Steven Weaver, Captain; Twenty-fifth Regiment, Patrick Flannegan, Second Lieutenant; ——, Theodore Tyrer, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General; ——, Frank W. Fisk, Lieutenant-Colonel and Ordnance Officer.

A court-martial has been ordered in the case of Brig.-Gen. Clark, of Rochester, who is charged with the misappropriation of public moneys in connection with the Rochester Arsenal. Gen. Barnum has been detailed as President of the Court.

Justice Shandley Censured by a Coroner's Jury.

Coroner Kessler yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of Joseph McGuire, the young man who was shot in the ankle by some person in a Third-avenue car on the morning of the 18th of March, and who died in Bellevue Hospital of pyaemia. William Huke, a shoemaker, of No. 334 East Thirty-third-street, who had been committed by Justice Shandley for having shot McGuire, was present with his wife. Mr. Huke testified that he was inside the car with his wife during the firing, which was from the front platform of the car, and that he never carried a pistol in his life. His evidence was corroborated by Philip Farley, the conductor of the car, and by Mr. Edward Brown, a passenger, residing in Eighty-sixth street. Officer Leahy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, swore that on bringing Mr. Huke before Justice Shandley he informed the Justice that he considered Mr. Huke perfectly innocent, notwithstanding which Justice Shandley held Mr. Huke for trial without bail. The jury, after a short deliberation, found the following verdict:

That the said James McGuire came to his death from pyemia, resulting from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of some person unknown, on the 18th of March last, and we take this occasion to brand as an outrage the arrest of William Huke, an innocent citizen, by the police, and the holding of him under bail by Justice Shandley when it was quite plain he was perfectly innocent of taking part in, or creating any disturbance on car No. 158 of the Third-avenue Railroad on the morning in question.

Barnum's Success in Brooklyn.

The scene presented at the World's Fair, on the Brooklyn Capitoline grounds, for the last few days has been, despite occasional showers, one of unusual animation and attractiveness. The monster tents of pure white canvas, gaily decorated with flags and banners of every known hue, glistening in the sunshine, have been the centre toward which half the population of the city have been drawn, and the inspection has well repaid a visit. Mr. Barnum's present unrivaled collection appeared to much greater advantage on the green sward, with no lack of space, and under magnificent airy tents, than it possibly could in any stationary building, no matter how spacious; and the animated portion of the curiosities seemed to relish the change immensely. On entering the grounds the visitor first passed into the museum menagerie and curiosity show, arranged under a tent 470 feet long by 95 feet wide, around which were disposed the various cages and wagons, containing all kinds of curiosities, which it would be impossible to attempt to describe in detail. Connecting with this was the circus—the largest in the world—284 feet by 184 feet, and capable of accommodating 12,000 persons. It contained two rings, in which performances were carried on at the same time, and the arrangement of the seats was such that all could have an undisturbed view of the entertainment. Besides these, there was on the grounds the dressing-tent, the tent used for accommodating the horses, and—something novel in traveling circuses—a comfortable tent, 100 feet long, used as a boarding establishment for the army of attachés. The season at the Capitoline Grounds opened on Wednesday, when two performances were given, and fully 20,000 persons visited the show. Yesterday three performances were given, and it is calculated that 25,000 persons gained admission, upward of 5,000 others having been sent away for want of accommodation. The rush to the show was so great that, on each evening, the ticket-wagon had to be closed long before the performance had commenced, and thousands of visitors found themselves unable to gain admittance. This short season of Mr. Barnum's show is acknowledged to have been the most successful ever known in Brooklyn. A longer sojourn was confidently expected by the residents of the sister city, but previous arrangements had been made. Immediately after the performance last night, tents were struck, and the huge collection was, within an hour, on its way to the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, en route to Norwalk, Conn., where the show will open on Monday. After an extended tour of the New-England States, the collection will visit Canada.

A Moravian Church on Staten Island.

It is not generally known that the Moravians have had a settlement on Staten Island, possibly for a century. The location is near New Dorp, four miles from the steam-boat landing. More than sixty years ago there was a Moravian church at New Dorp, "a simple wooden structure," with the novelty of having the parsonage and the church under the same roof. The new church is about twenty-five years old, to which, at the time of its erection, was added, by Mr. Vanderbilt, large cemetery grounds, the donor at the same time erecting a family vault. We understand that Mr. Vanderbilt has recently decided to endow the church and society with the princely sum of $500,000, to be expended upon the erection and support of a young ladies' seminary, under the charge of the Moravians, and also for the carrying on of a large farm of some 500 acres.

Statistics for the Week.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-one persons were arrested by the police, and 3,659 homeless wanderers were accommodated with lodgings at the station-houses last week.

During the past week there were reported 538 deaths, 346 births and 184 marriages, being an increase of 20 deaths and 66 marriages, and a decrease of 59 births. Two cases of small-pox and two deaths from that disease were reported last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 16 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $35,835; insurance, $28,000. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 4; defective flues, 2; foul chimney, 1; gas-light set fire to goods and curtains, 2; gas-meter, leak in, 1; kerosene lamp, 1; over-heated stove-pipe, 1; sparks from stove, 1; sparks from furnaces, 2; sparks from bonfire, 1.

Arrest of an Alleged Fugitive from Germany.

Friday evening, Mr. Judson Jarvis, the Arrest Clerk, and Deputy Sheriff Curry, arrested Carroll Creuty, an alleged fugitive from Hanover, Germany, just after he had landed from the Bremen steamer Rhein, on her arrival at this port. The arrest was made at the request of the German Consul-General, who had received a cable dispatch stating that Creuty had embezzled 7,000 thalers of money belonging to August Wieland. Creuty was kept in the Sheriff's custody over night, and was sent back to Germany on the steamer that sailed yesterday.

Removing Prisoners to Sing Sing.

Deputy Sheriff Wm. A. Shields left for Sing Sing yesterday, having in charge the following convicts who have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment: George Sheffiin, murder in the second degree, sentenced for life; Wm. Dent, burglary, five years; Maloney, alias "The Wreck," highway robbery, twenty years; and seven others for lesser offenses and shorter terms.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday (Saturday:)

By the Collector of Assessments.	
For Broadway widening	$59,599 00
For Riverside Park opening	8,966 94
For other improvements	7,350 13
Total	75,916 07
For water rent and penalties	1,631 75
For sewer permits	400 00
For vault permits	1,665 12
Grand total	79,712 94

Chamberlain's Receipts.

The City Chamberlain reports that the amounts received for taxes, interest, &c., during the week ending yesterday, were as follows:

Taxes, real estate and personal	$57,949 07
Interest on same	3,538 77
Croton water rents	6,683 85
Total	$62,171 69

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury, yesterday, from the different bureaus of collection—Department of Finance, viz.:

From taxes, water rent, and interest	$3,328 01
From assessments for street opening and improvements	15,231 07
From arrears of assessments, taxes, water rent, and interest	[illegible]
From market rents and fees	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

OLD MAIDS.

There are so many types of old maids that it would be impossible to enumerate them all in the space of one short article, but it is my earnest desire to say a word of a few of the more prominent classes, and hence this sketch.

First and foremost stands the youthful old maid. She is of very uncertain age; if asked she will probably say, "Twenty-three last birth day;" but if the family Bible could be consulted, (which she takes good care shall not be,) it would declare her to be nearer forty-three than twenty-three. She is generally rather small and slim, with a figure not too good naturally but for which all the resources of art have been exhausted. Lily-white and rouge hide themselves in the corners of her drawers, masses of false hair adorn her head, and belladonna gives that languishing look to her otherwise expressionless eyes. Her enameled lips, parting in a stereotyped smile, show teeth which are too white and too even to have been formed by the hand of nature. She is very enthusiastic, and "girlishly" extravagant in her expressions. If an excursion is proposed, she claps her hands childishly, and exclaims: "I'm wild to go!" If a pretty bonnet is shown, it is "ravishing;" she becomes "distracted" to see the latest popular actor, and "raving" over the last [illegible] novel.

In strong contrast to her stands the old old maid. At thirty this one proclaims herself *passée*, and carefully states her age to all whom it may or may not concern. Her dress is severely plain in style, and she wears nothing but brown, gray, and black. At twenty-five she left off waltzing, being "too old for such frivolous amusements." At thirty she eschews novels, reads only history, biography, and scientific works, never goes to theatre or opera—those are for young, light-minded people—but attends sober lectures, concerts where no light music appears on the programme, and Sabbath-school festivals, for, of course, she is an active Sabbath-school teacher. Young people dislike her for the mild pity she bestows upon their youth and inexperience; her contemporaries, for her implied reproach for their light-mindedness. While old people pity her for losing the pleasures of youth and affecting the age which will overtake her but too soon, and make her feel, when too late, the folly of which she has been guilty.

Next comes the "regulation" old maid, "Miss Betsey," or "Miss Jane." Miss Betsey was a pretty girl once; a bit of a coquette, too, if tradition tells the truth. Her bright eyes and saucy smile have led more than one too confident youth far on the high road which ends in a broken heart. Sometimes she was merciful, and saved them before they reached the end. Again, she let them walk blindly to their fate, then cast them recklessly aside, never thinking, never caring to what end they came. At last came one only like the rest to all other eyes, but to her the one of all the world. It was hard for the gay coquette to yield, but yield she did at last, and for a little time was meek and loving. But the old nature would break out, and after many conflicts, many trials of the honest heart which was hers so truly, gay Bessie has wakened one morning to find her lover, hers no longer, but driven at last beyond even the limits of his patience, he had left her. Hope lingered a little, then faded and died, and Bessie is gay Bessie no longer, but sour Bessie, and soon sour Miss Betsey, the terror of all lively children whom she frightens into unnatural silence at sight of her tall, spare figure, and corkscrew curls, or the base of her mild, timid younger sister, whose house she rules with a rod of iron. Hard, cold, Miss Betsey. Is her heart dead, or has she only put it in a casing of iron to keep it from another wound?

There is another class of "disappointed" old maids. Cousin Mary is one of these. She is a meek, subdued woman, whose pale, sad face still bears the traces of former beauty. She may have been sprightly too, once. Now she is a very useful person, adored and bullied by all the young people, for she will never assert herself—no, never. All her self-confidence died when her gay young lover, whose bright black eyes and bonny smile she had loved so well—ah! so very, very well—played her false one day, and married her neighbor's gay and wealthy daughter. Gentle Cousin Mary never complained, but quietly laid her grief away, and if she ever wept over it at all it was in secret. But she has never been the same; a cloud has darkened the light of her life, so that it has never shone quite clear since then. She has a tender heart and willing hand to help all who need her aid, and though she often worries over life's troubles and petty daily cares, we can forgive and love her dearly still.

Near of kin to her is dear Aunt Nellie. She, too, has loved and lost, but it was the angel Death who took from her the loved one who would so tenderly have watched and guarded her life's pathway, and Aunt Nellie has submitted with patience and cheerfulness to the will of Providence. Though her cheeks are withered, and the light of youth is gone forever from her eyes, Aunt Nellie's heart is young. The memory of the beloved one who can never grow old has kept her fresh and young, save in this outward fleshly garment. The motherless nieces and nephews whose home she makes happy, scarce feel their mother's loss, so tenderly does she care for every want; and when at last God calls her, she will leave what has been a happy world, in spite of the one great loss, to go trustingly to that far happier one, where the lost one shall be found again.

Last, we come to the cheery, chirruping little woman, who never wanted to be married unless she happened to meet the right one, and, not having found him, did not trouble herself at all about the matter, but went on her way rejoicing. She always has been a useful little body, ready to help every one, enjoying every amusement that came along, and years have not changed her. To be sure the once brown locks are now almost white, she wears a cap, and has a touch of rheumatism now and then, but still she is brisk, cheery, and useful. Her means are small, but so are her desires, and the little economies she has to exercise afford only a pleasant diversion for her. She lives in a tiny bit of a cottage, which is as neat as wax, has a cat and a parrot, who are very good friends, and a neat little maid-servant whom she has brought up herself. This little servant is not the first that Miss Loxie has taken from the work-house, and trained in her own neat, comfortable ways; nor is she likely to be the last, for Miss Loxie sees that the little maiden's cheek reddens, and her eyes wander out of the window, when one step is heard on the gravel—one knock at the door. But Miss Loxie says nothing, only smiles knowingly over the stocking she is knitting at the cat on the rug, then nods at the parrot, who sleepily calls "Mollie's beau's come," and subsides. And Miss Loxie whispers to herself, "Ah, yes, he's a good steady fellow, and I am glad to see my girls settled in good homes of their own. I'm young enough to train another yet." Then falls to thinking of Kate, Nancy, and Susan whom she made such nice, tidy girls that they were no sooner grown than fine young men came and carried them off to homes of their own, which Miss Loxie thinks with pardonable pride, they have always kept in a manner to do credit to her teachings. And she thinks of Kate's last visit, when she brought that fine smart ten-year-old boy of hers with her, and of how Kate told her about Nancy's husband doing so well, and what a fine child Susan's youngest is. Just as Miss Loxie has determined to knit a few pairs of socks for the latter individual, she hears a knock at the door, and in comes blushing Mollie to tell her with much stammering and hesitation that "Jim Williams has asked me to marry him, and please ma'am if you don't object, I said yes," and Miss Loxie smiles and pats Mollie's blushing cheek and goes to feel very happy, though she knows she will miss her neat little handmaiden, and have many trials to undergo before the next one is so well trained.

Now, good people all, tell me, are we first to be prejudiced, as too many of us are, against all old maids? There are some, it is true, who do no honor to their kind, but think of the many who are ornaments not only to their own sisterhood, but to all humanity. Shall we not forgive the few and love the many? I have given but a feeble sketch of a few types of this class, but I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain if I make but two or three persons feel that it is not necessarily an aspersion, but oftentimes an honor, to be called an old maid.

CURRENT LITERATURE

DEATH OF CAPT. [illegible]

How many ways there be for men to die!
One [illegible] long,
That every pulse but [illegible] a funeral song;
[illegible], drawn by [illegible] unconsciously;
[illegible] Life nor Death;
And one remorseful, having lived in vain;
And one, impatient of night's common chain,
[illegible]. So the breath
Is [illegible] alike for all. But here was one
Who went by steady choice into the deep,
[illegible] of love yet new,
Because it was the thing he had to do:
Thou trainest such, my country! Shout and weep!
[illegible] for ever, crown thy faithful son!

—*M. B. Smedley.*

CATCHING LARKS.

Mr. Thorney was standing on the gravel sweep in front of his house, listening to his wife, who thought, poor woman, that she might possibly persuade him to do what she wished. He was a gentleman-like, good-looking man; and his clothes had once been good, but now, like his wife's, they were sadly unworthy of the many quarterings on his shield. The overgrown garden, the half-ruinous old house, looked like fallen gentility; and the sun which was shining so brightly over it all, that sweet Summer morning, only brought out the shabbiness.

"Don't you think, William," said Mrs. Thorney pleadingly, "that you could spare the girls a few pounds more to dress themselves decently? I don't ask for myself; nobody cares if an old woman looks shabby; but I should like to see my daughters look like ladies."

"The ladyism is not worth much, if it depends on dress."

"But it is so sad, so degrading, for girls to be always scrubby and untidy, and to be ashamed to appear among their acquaintance, because all their things are so old-fashioned and so mean. I'm sure, William, when you were a young man you were as particular as possible about your dress."

"Possibly," said Mr. Thorney, looking at his threadbare sleeve.

"I know we are dreadfully poor," his wife went on; "but we have cut off all extra expenses. I sent Moggridge away on a word from you, though I knew I should never have a comfortable day after she left. And you won't hear of the girls going out as governesses, which they are willing to do."

"Governesses! You wouldn't hear of it either, I should think. In the first place, what could they teach? And, in the second place, it would be hardly wise to estrange all our relations. As long as they have a home to live in, they had better be satisfied."

"I wish it was a better home for them. I wish you would sell it, and let us take a lodging in some nice town."

"Thank you; I prefer to keep it. If your daughters wish to go away, they may marry."

"As if there was any chance of such a thing in this desert!" sighed Mrs. Thorney. "However, William, if you would enable them to dress a little better, then, indeed, they might go out more, and have the same chances as other girls."

"When the sky falls, we may possibly catch larks," responded her husband.

"Don't answer me with that horrid old proverb," said Mrs. Thorney, rather hastily. "You don't appreciate your daughters, William. They are very good-looking girls, even in the rags they are wearing now—and Fanny has already had one admirer."

"Yes—a gentleman living on twopence a year among the cassowaries, who may eat him cold for luncheon with my free consent."

With these parting words, Mr. Thorney turned, and walked away into the shrubbery. His wife stood still for a moment, wiping her eyes, and then went into the house, to tell the girls the result of her intercession.

Madge and Fanny Thorney were sitting in the study, a little dark room in the front of the house, with a long low window, half overgrown with honeysuckle; and through this open window they had heard every word of the conversation. Their little sanctum was never invaded by any one but their mother, and they thought it the most comfortable room in the house, though everything was worn-down to the extreme of shabbiness, threadbare carpet, blackened paper, crazy furniture, and a great unpainted deal bookcase, heaped with unbound books in every stage of dilapidation. The two girls were trying to improve their minds in their own way, as they sat opposite to each other. Fanny had a large old map of Africa, full of "unexplored regions," and Madge appeared to be deep in Spanish grammar; but these studies were very inferior in interest to the conversation outside. When it was ended, and Mrs. Thorney opened the door with a hesitating hand, and came in, she found two rather dismal faces waiting for her report.

"I am sorry to have to vex you, my dears," she said, looking from one to the other. "I can't make your papa give me a decided answer—he never will—but I see very plainly that he doesn't think he can afford it. I wish I had anything of my own to give you," and Mrs. Thorney wiped her eyes again.

"Never mind, mother," said Madge; "if papa can't, he can't, and there's an end of it. Only, I wish we might do something for ourselves. I can't see any reason on earth why we should sit here doing nothing, getting poorer every day, just above beggary, that's all, when we have heads and hands to work with. Don't you think so, Fan?"

Fan nodded her concurrence.

"My dear Madge," said Mrs. Thorney, "you must recollect that, although we are poor, we belong to one of the best and oldest families in the kingdom; your papa traces his descent"——

"I know, mammy," interrupted Madge more sadly than rudely. "But if our ancestors were great people, that doesn't hinder us from being as poor as rats. Papa is quite as poor as Mr. Jenkins, the father of Mrs. Maule's governess; and why she should earn fifty pounds a year, and we should earn nothing, when we want it just as much, is past my comprehension."

"My dear child, how can you make such comparisons? Do you wish to be ignored by your relations? Can you think that Lady Catherine would ever show any attention to a governess?"

"I don't see what difference it would make to Lady Catherine, I must say," observed Fan. "We don't have too much of her attention, as it is. I believe she gave me a white frock, when I was a baby."

"Well, girls, I can't argue with you," said Mrs. Thorney, unable to dispute this last position. "I know very well, and so do you, that your papa would never allow his daughters to go out as governesses; so it's no use talking about it. You also know that one of you can go to Cousin Sarah, if you choose; there would be no objection to that."

"I'm afraid that would be worse than staying at home," said Madge.

"Very well; then you must try to be contented," said Mrs. Thorney; and she kissed them both, and went away to her housekeeping, which chiefly consisted in conjuring a hash or a mince off a bare bone or mutton.

Madge and Fanny were used to such conversations as had taken place that morning between their father and mother, and went on trying as usual to look decent, and make both ends meet—an almost impossible conjuncture of events. Madge had a fund of cheerfulness, which carried her through most things; except now and then when her cup ran over. Fanny's spirits were weaker, and her feelings had been very much hurt by what Mr. Thorney had said about the cassowaries. She went sighing through the lovely Summer days, and often wished for a better map of Africa, though she knew she might as well have wished for the moon.

Things came to a climax one day when they were at dinner. Mr. Thorney always insisted on dining late—perhaps he thought some of his noble relations might drop in—and as there was not much in the way of luncheon, the girls were very hungry by 7 o'clock. That day, when they sat down, Madge looked at the dish with some dissatisfaction, thinking that she and her sister might perhaps get up hungry, as they often did; but Mr. Thorney soon deprived her young appetite of its edge.

"We shall have to alter our system," he said quietly. "Locke tells me that meat is going to rise twopence a pound."

"What can be the reason of that?" exclaimed his wife. "It is dear enough already."

"There is so much money in the country that people can afford to pay it."

"Can they?" said Mrs. Thorney. "I never heard of such a thing! There ought to be a rebellion."

"Yes, my dear, and you had better head it. In the meantime, we'll have as little waste as possible."

"You won't have the expense of keeping me long," said Mrs. Thorney, whom this last unmerited reproach seemed to drive to extremities. "I shall starve myself."

"Don't do that," said her husband. "Your daughter will not find it pleasant in the workhouse without you.—Madge, let me give you some more."

"No, thank you, papa," said Madge, with an emphasis which made no impression whatever on Mr. Thorney.

When she and Fanny had escaped out of the dingy dining-room, with its ragged Turkey carpet and old black family portraits, at whose heads Madge often felt inclined to throw plates and dishes, and restrained herself with great difficulty—when they were out of prison, she dragged Fanny with her into the garden, and plunged among the shrubberies, to "make her moan" at a convenient distance from everybody. Fan's weaker nature was already moved to tears.

"It's too dreadful, Madge," she said. "I really think I can't bear it any longer."

"And I won't," said Madge, stamping her foot. "I've made up my mind. I'm going to Cousin Sarah. Perhaps you'll have enough to eat when I'm gone."

"O Madge, she's such a horrid old woman! And what shall I do without you?"

"It's of no use," said Madge, decidedly. "It can't be worse than this. I must do something, for my best boots are in such a state that I can't possibly go to church in them more than once again. I wish with all my heart I could go out as a house-maid or a kitchen-maid; I shouldn't mind how much scrubbing I did. But, as Cousin Sarah is the only thing I may do, it must be done, and the sooner the better. You must take great care of mother, Fan. I do hate to hear papa teazing her as he does. I have to bite my tongue, sometimes, to keep from answering him."

The girls went presently into the house, and told their mother of Madge's determination. Mrs. Thorney knew it was wise in a worldly point of view, but she wept over her daughter, as if she was Iphigenia going to be sacrificed. Old Miss Thorney was rich, and lived in a good house, but she was said to be a vixen and a miser.

"Have you any objection, papa?" said Madge, when her father had been told of her plan.

"No," said Mr. Thorney, but it was in a tone of surprise, and he looked at his daughter with some interest, perhaps for the first time in his life. She was a handsome, upright, fresh-looking girl, with a complexion rather tanned by the sun, bright brown eyes, and a quantity of soft chestnut hair, not very tidily dressed. Her old washed-out print did not fit her very well, for she and Fan were obliged to get their dresses made as they could; dress-makers' bills were out of the question, and they had no talent for making dresses, as so many girls have. I have known girls who were quite smart and fashionable on ten pounds a year; but they never paid their debts.

"No objection, certainly," said Mr. Thorney, after a pause. "She'll give you some new dresses, I daresay. And I shall have to find the money for your journey. Shall you want anything in the way of outfit?"

"I have no boots," said Madge, hesitating a little.

"That's rather serious. How much is there in my purse? Two pounds ten. Will that be enough for you?"

"Plenty, thank you," said Madge, feeling quite rich when her father put the money into her hand.

Miss Thorney was written to, and her answer came by return of post.

"Dear William," she began, "I am glad you have come to your senses at last. Margaret may come to me. I will give her thirty pounds a year, with her board and lodging, and I hope she will behave accordingly. She must come next Monday, or I cannot wait for her, as I have been negotiating with a farmer's daughter in the neighborhood to fill the same post; but I suppose, in this case, the truest charity is to give the preference to my own relation."

"Old hag!" said Mr. Thorney, when he had glanced over the rest of the letter. "If I had my own way, no daughter of mine should depend on her charity, as she calls it. However, it's settled now."

Madge thought the letter detestable, but it made no difference in her wish to go; though her father, out of the contradiction of his nature, was extremely amiable during her last few days at home.

Mrs. Thorney and Fan grieved over the appearance of Madge's luggage—a worm-eaten old box, clumsily mended by the village carpenter, and tied up with a cord five times too coarse.

"What does it matter?" said Mr. Thorney, wishing to console them. "It is only snobs who travel about with smart luggage. One knows a lady or gentleman nowadays by a shabby turnout."

"Things may be old, but they need not be miserable," said his wife.

"Well, Madge, look about you, and catch somebody with ten thousand a year. Then you may have a dozen new boxes yourself, and give me a new portmanteau."

"I'll do that, papa, certainly," said Madge, laughing.

Old Miss Thorney lived in a desert, without a visitable neighbor (as she said) within ten miles of her; so that Mr. Thorney's speech seemed a mockery both to himself and his daughter.

Monday came, and Madge found herself going out into the world in a second-class carriage, leaving home and childhood behind her in the distance. Fanny had cried at parting, and Madge could not help feeling sad, though it was pleasant enough to fly along through green fields and past pretty homesteads. She did not anticipate any trouble on her journey; all had been easy, of course, at their own station; but her first change was at a large, bustling place, and it was not delightful to find herself and her old box treated with something like contempt by porters who did not know Miss Margaret Thorney.

"Is this the train for C——?" said Madge to one of these men.

"Yes. Second or third?" was the reply; and Madge, who would have given something to be able to crush him by saying "First," was obliged to content herself with putting all the dignity she could into the word "Second."

Two of the happy people whom her father would have called "snobs" came walking along the platform, "monarchs of all they surveyed;" the porters were disputing the honor of putting their smart luggage into the van; the lady rattled her gold bracelets, and asked the gentleman if he thought there were ices in the refreshment-room. Madge hated and despised herself for envying them, and wondered if they took her for a maid-servant, as she stood patiently beside her ancient companion, her mother having begged her never to lose sight of it till it was safe in. It might have comforted her to know that people with any eyes at all could not have made such a mistake about her. Madge, in her mean shabby clothes, besides being a handsome girl, had to thank the Lady Catherine element in her family for a turn of the head and neck, a gracefulness of movement, and an aristocratic fearlessness and frankness of expression, which were quite independent of her dress. [illegible] was all in, she [illegible] and was almost immediately followed by a young [illegible], who sat down at the other end. He looked out at the [illegible] hurrying up and down, while Madge formed her conclusions about him. He looked like a gentleman, but was poor, she supposed, or, no doubt, he would travel first-class; he was rather short, and certainly not the least handsome; the best thing about him was a splendid crop of soft curly hair, which was seen to advantage, as he immediately took his hat off.

In a minute or two the train started, and he took out two or three newspapers, handing one to Madge, who said "Thank you," rather stiffly, but was very glad to have it. They both studied hard till the next large station, where the train made a stoppage of ten minutes. There were barracks here, and several officers and soldiers were on the platform; one of the former, a very fine-looking man, came up to the carriage-window, and shook hands most warmly with Madge's companion.

"Why, Robin, I congratulate you, my boy."

"He's going to be married," thought Madge.

"Thanks. I'm rather a lucky fellow, I think."

"By Jove, I was glad to hear your uncle had turned out a brick at last. I always thought so. I felt sure he was a chip of the old block. What are you doing? Going to see the place?"

"Yes, I'm on my way there."

"Will the house do to live in?"

"I hardly think so; it's not a good neighborhood, and the rats have had it all their own way for fifty years."

"Better pull it down, and build a new one; you wont get a decent tenant. Come out and take a turn to stretch your legs. The train stops here some time."

Robin got out accordingly, and as they turned away together, Madge heard his friend say: "That is an uncommonly pretty girl." She was amused, and a little flattered, for compliments did not often fall in her way, and she moved to that end of the carriage, and watched the people till she saw the two gentlemen coming back, when she hastily returned to her own corner. Robin soon got in again, wished his friend good-by, and, as the train moved off, gave her another paper.

At the next large station Madge had to change to a branch line. The descent from the carriage-door to the platform was disagreeably high. Robin got out first, and turned round to help her.

"Allow me to help you out," he said. "It's a long way; give me both your hands, and jump."

Madge instantly did so, and made a light spring to the ground. Then, with a grave little bow, and "Thank you," she walked quickly away to look for her box.

There seemed to be only one available porter, who had got some luggage on a truck, hardly a full load, and was beginning to wheel it away, leaving the poor old trunk by itself on the platform.

"Will you take this, please?" said Madge to the porter.

"I've got plenty here," answered the man, rather rudely. "I'll send a man round for it presently."

"But the train will be gone," exclaimed Madge, who had been particularly told by her father to look sharp at this station, if she did not wish to be left behind.

"Can't help that," answered the porter; and Madge was looking round in despair, when help suddenly appeared in the shape of Robin.

"Porter! more luggage for that train. Take this box; you have plenty of room for it."

The man grumbled something to himself, but lifted Madge's box on to his truck, and wheeled it off, swaying about in rather an alarming manner on the top of the other luggage.

"I am so much obliged to you," said Madge, with more earnestness of manner than a fashionable young lady would have shown on such an occasion. I think she was touched by Robin's chivalry in making himself the champion of the poor old box and its shabby owner. He smiled very pleasantly in answer.

"Those fellows are generally civil, but they sometimes want a reminder."

He followed the porter round to the other train, and Madge followed him at a little distance. Having seen her box put in the van as she passed, she got into the nearest second-class carriage. Robin had gone with several other people into the refreshment-room, and she became aware that she was very hot and thirsty, but was afraid to get out, in case she should be left behind. Was this Robin coming across the platform with a cup and saucer in his hand? Yes; and after looking into two or three carriages, here he was on the steps of hers, holding it out to her.

"I hope you'll excuse me, but I thought you might like some tea."

"Thank you very much," said Madge, instantly accepting his offer.

"It is so hot to-day and so dusty," he went on. "I daresay you thought you wouldn't have time to get any tea?"

"I did think so," said Madge. "How very good of you."

"When you've done, I'll take the cup and saucer back. Don't hurry; we have five minutes more."

"It was very refreshing," said Madge, returning them. "Would you tell me how much it was, please?"

She colored scarlet, and so did Robin, though he ought to have been past the awkward age.

"Oh! I—nothing—I really don't know. I paid for it with my own things—I can't tell you, indeed," said Robin, with his kindly smile; and away he went, leaving Madge in a horrible puzzle.

She must have been dreadfully wrong in accepting a cup of tea from an entire stranger—what would mother say to it!—what a stupid thing she was, quite unfit to travel alone—all kinds of self-reproaches occurred to her till Robin came back, and got quite naturally into the carriage.

They were not alone this time; he was followed by two or three other people, who beguiled the way with farm-talk and local gossip till, after an hour and a half's journey, they stopped at a pretty little station among trees, with picturesque hills in the distance—Abbot's Dene, as the board informed all comers. This was Miss Thorney's nearest station, and Madge supposed that here she should part forever with her friendly fellow-traveler. To her surprise, however, he got out and turned round quite naturally to give her his hand.

"Miss Margaret Thorney, I presume?" said a voice behind her, as soon as she was on the platform—a "woolly voice," as George Eliot would describe it. This voice belonged to a fat old man-servant, in rusty black, who accompanied his words with a formal bow.

"Do you come from Miss Thorney, at Monk's Dene?" said Madge.

"Yes, ma'am; I am Miss Thorney's butler. Where is your luggage, ma'am, if you please."

"Here it is. They are just getting it out," said Madge; and then she turned instinctively to look for Robin. He was still lingering in the neighborhood.

"Good evening," said the young lady, with a bow and a smile.

"Good evening," said Robin, raising his hat; and with an incontrolable desire to add something more, he was beginning: "I hope"—but Madge's eyes were gone in the direction of her box; and her fellow-traveler had nothing to do but to walk quietly away, saying to himself: "After all, it might have been forward."

A few minutes later, as he was walking along the dusty road that led to the little town of Abbot's Dene, a fly rumbled slowly past him, with the familiar old box on the top, the fat butler in front with the driver, and somebody inside, who, of course, was Miss Margaret Thorney, though she was looking persistently the other way. So they both went toward their respective destinations; Madge sad and tired, and doubtful of her welcome; and Robin full of hope and spirit; a young man with no encumbrances, and the whole world before him—his uncle's large inheritance to begin with.

The fly which conveyed Madge to her fate turned down a lane to the right hand, in the outskirts of the little town, and proceeded slowly along its windings for about a mile and a half. The country seemed to grow more melancholy; the hills were left behind, and Madge could see nothing in front, when she looked out of the window, but a green mass of trees. They rattled over a straight piece of stony road, between rows of scraggy poplars, and then seemed to plunge into a forest, just as they stopped at a rotten-looking old gate. The butler got down to open it, and walked by their side across a rumbling wooden bridge, and then along a drive, entirely roofed by trees; then round a lawn of long rank grass, to the front of a house which had once been white, but was now all stained with green and brown streaks. A stern-looking maid of about fifty [illegible] Madge [illegible] the fly in an instant, and, without time to look round, was taken across a square hall into a long low drawing-room, where Cousin Sarah was sitting at the table, with a large book before her.

"How do you do? Sit down," she said, extending her hand with a frigid air.

There was a minute's silence, for Madge hardly knew what to say, and gazed helplessly at the old lady, who was extremely thin, with a nose like a parrot's beak, and small gray eyes set very close together.

"People always look like sweeps after a railway journey, so I suppose I must not judge of you by your present appearance," said Miss Thorney.

"I hope you won't," said Madge, summoning up her courage. "I feel very dusty."

"Then your feelings are accurate, my dear. Lawrence! take this girl up-stairs, and give her water to wash her face. I declare the air has been quite full of dust since she came in. Change your things, and don't come down till dinner time."

"Very well," said Madge, who had already determined to take all her cousin's sharp speeches as a matter of course. "What time do you dine?"

Miss Thorney elevated her eyebrows; she was not used to be asked questions in so cool a tone. "Six o'clock, Miss. Are you going? Lawrence is waiting for you."

Madge went quietly away, under the escort of the stern maid, who, in portentous silence, conducted her up-stairs, along two passages, and finally into a little white-washed cell of a room, the floor of which seemed to be half-filled up by the box.

"This is my own room, is it?" said Madge, looking round. She had been haunted by a fear that she was to sleep in the same room with her cousin, or at least next door to her.

"It is the room you are to sleep in, Miss," replied Lawrence, in a tone of cold correction.

"Thank you. Will you be good enough to uncord my box, and then bring me some hot water?"

Lawrence looked surprised, but did as she was asked, and came again in about twenty minutes to announce dinner. Madge was quite ready, and went down-stairs at once. Miss Thorney was just crossing the hall to the dining-room, and looked up at the girl as she came tripping down past the great life-size family portraits which hung all over the walls. Sir Joshua would have made a charming addition to them, if he had seen Margaret; Miss Thorney may have thought so, but she said nothing.

The dinner was slow and formal. The old butler stumped slowly round the table, and Miss Thorney only spoke now and then to ask some question about Madge's home, or her journey, in connection with which Madge took care not to mention her friend Robin. When they went back into the drawing-room, she sat down in a large arm-chair and stretched out her feet on a foot-stool. Madge thought her feet were the nicest part of her; they were quite pretty and lady-like.

"I am going to sleep," said Miss Thorney. "Make the tea when it comes. Look round this room, and when you have seen everything in it, go out at that window and look at the garden. Don't, on any account, show yourself outside the gate, and don't disturb me till eight o'clock; that's tea-time."

Having given these orders, Miss Thorney shut her eyes, and began to snore immediately.

"It will take me some time to look at everything in this room, thought Madge, as she began her tour of inspection. The walls were almost entirely covered with miniatures, mixed with a few etchings and old-fashioned water-colors; while the corners were all filled up with shelves of old china, and a cabinet of curiosities extended half along one side of the room. One of the shelves of this cabinet was covered with old-fashioned plate of different patterns—a set of apostle-spoons, two massive goblets, a pair of candlesticks, a tea-pot and coffee-pot, and several other things.

Everything in the room had a little label attached to it, with a résumé of its history, and all the miniatures were ticketed with their names, so that Madge found herself surrounded by her ancestors in every stage of antiquity.

"It's rather like a pawnbroker's shop," was her irreverent conclusion. "Ah, you stupid ancestors! if it were not for you, I might be earning my bread in pleasanter places than this. How she snores! Well, I'll go and see what the garden is like."

Her spirits began to come back to her as she wandered across the grass; everything was golden in the light of the sinking sun, and even Monk's Dene looked pretty at that moment. She found that these wild lawns, edged by belts of trees, stretched all round the house, and she also found that she was on an island; a stream some twenty feet wide ran all round the place, and the only bridge was the wooden bridge at the gate, over which her fly had rumbled into the drive.

"It's rather horrid to be shut in like this; just like being in a castle with a moat round it; and how frightfully damp it must be in Winter," observed Madge, when her exploration was completed, and she stood leaning her chin on the gate, and looking down the vista of poplar-trees. Just then a pleasant-looking boy in working-clothes came whistling by, and touched his cap to her.

"Good evening," said she, delighted to come across an amiable fellow-creature; it seemed weeks instead of hours since she parted with Robin on the platform. "Can you tell me if there is a boat anywhere here?"

"There used to be one," said the boy, stopping and coming confidently nearer. "It's somewhere the other side, I think, Miss, but it never gets used."

"Thank you," said Madge. "Does this river overflow its bank sometimes?"

"That there brook?" said the boy in a considering tone. "Why, yes; I've seen it half over the lawn in Winter."

"I thought so. Thank you. Do you work for Miss Thorney?"

"No, Miss; but if you've any messages you want to send, I'm Jem Riddell, and live over there, not a quarter of a mile. There was a young lady here once as used to send me to Abbot's Dene, and when she wanted me, she used to tie a bit of white cotton round the top bar of the gate. I pass here every night, coming back from work. Between six and seven, generally; but I'm later now, 'cause we're finishing up the hay."

Madge stared at the boy, and smiled.

"I don't think I shall have any messages," she said. "There's eight o'clock striking. I must go."

"O! yes, Miss, you will, afore you've been here long," said Jem, with the air of knowing much better, and he walked on at a brisk pace, while Madge ran back to the house as fast as she could.

Fortunately, her cousin was not awake, but she was only just in time, for the butler had brought in the tea-tray, and Miss Thorney woke a minute afterward.

Madge had to give an account of her doings, and was a little ashamed of herself for not mentioning Jem Riddell's communications; but she excused herself by thinking that she had no business to get him into a scrape; and, after all, if Miss Thorney was to insist on seeing her letters, or try on any tyranny of that kind, there would be nothing wrong in circumventing her.

After tea she had to go round the room again, and hear the history of every picture on the walls, Miss Thorney was very much shocked at her ignorance of the family history.

"I shall set you to learn the pedigree," she said. "Your ancestors, Margaret, in the first place, were all of them gentlemen and ladies; there are few people nowadays who can say that. In the second place, they were distinguished as much by their excellence as their birth. In the third place, they were aware of their own merits, and proud of themselves and of each other."

Madge was forcibly reminded of a sentence which she and Fan had once found in an old book, and had treasured up in their memories ever since: "The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is underground."

When Miss Thorney was tired of walking about the room she sat down again, and made Madge read to her till bedtime from the *Natural History of Enthusiasm*. That first evening was a sample of the following days. Madge was not allowed to go beyond the garden; she spent her mornings in needle-work, pedigrees, and the *Peerage*, which was Miss Thorney's favorite book; and her afternoons chiefly in reading aloud. Sometimes in the evening her cousin chose to teach her obsolete games of cards, or to give her a music-lesson, which Madge dreaded above all things; her cousin always lost her temper, and banged away herself on the ancient yellow keys with: "Your grandmother, my dear, would have been ashamed of such a descendant. And as to your great-great-grandmother, she would have sent you to bed at once. [illegible] you. Ring for your candle and go."

It was hard on poor Madge, who played very respectably, though she had no particular talent for music. Miss Thorney's system was that of teasing and nagging at her perpetually, and the girl, without a sympathising creature to speak to, began to lose her good spirits and her rosy cheeks with them. She had her own anxieties too, which kept here awake at night.

The cook, Lawrence, and old Joseph, the butler, slept in quite a different part of the rambling old house from herself and her cousin, whose room was separated from hers by a long passage and a flight of steps. Beyond Madge's room, at the end of the passage, there was a large unoccupied room, in which there stood several boxes, and one of these, Lawrence told here, was full of valuable old plate. Against one of the windows of this room there grew a tree, and any one might easily enter the window from its top branches. Often at night, before she went to bed, Madge used to steal into this room to see that all was safe; and the third time she did so, on the Saturday night after her arrival, she found that the fastening was gone from the window.

Her cousin had been very irritable all day, and Madge felt half afraid of going to her room, but she did not allow herself time to think, ran along the passage, and was at her door directly.

Madge opened the door. A night-lamp was burning, and Miss Thorney, who was sitting up in bed, asked her what she wanted.

"I only came to tell you," she said, "that the fastening is gone from the window in the room next mine."

"Well! what of that?"

"I can't think who can have taken it off, and I'm afraid of robbers."

"Nonsense! It probably fell off of itself. The window is rather crazy, and I have given orders for it to be opened in the middle of the day. Don't be a goose. What should robbers come for?"

"The plate," faltered Madge.

"Nobody knows of it outside of this house. And as to that, there's plate in the drawing-room—plate everywhere—plate in this room, and jewels too. Go to bed you little fool, and don't infect the servants with your nonsensical fears. Do you hear? Go!"

Miss Thorney made an alarming movement, as if she was going to spring out of bed, and Madge ran out of the room, shut the door, and darted along the passage to her own cell, where she passed an almost sleepless night, listening to the wind as it howled among the trees outside.

On Sunday morning, Madge went down early, and finding the old butler in the dining-room, instantly entered on the subject nearest her thoughts.

"Joseph," she said, "I think a new fastening ought to be put on that window in the room next mine."

Joseph did not answer immediately, and there was something odd in his manner, which sent a thrill of suspicion through Madge's mind.

"Fastening, Miss! Ain't there a fastening? Well, I'll see about it, but I don't know as it matters much."

"I certainly think you had better see about it," said Madge with emphasis. "It is not at all safe."

"I hope you won't be alarmed, Miss," said Joseph more politely. "My mistress has lived here for many years, with more valuables in the house than any one outside it has a notion of, and we've never been troubled with burglars yet."

Madge would have added something more, but she heard Miss Thorney's Sunday silk rustling down-stairs and so held her peace, feeling, however, more uncomfortable than before. If Joseph was not to be trusted, what would become of them! and she knew very well that no suspicions of hers would be listened to by her cousin.

While they were sitting at their stiff breakfast in the gloomy dining-room at Monk's Dene, Robin was dispatching his coffee and eggs in one of the odd old rooms of his uncle's house. It was a very funny and delightful old house, he thought, though he did not mean to live there. It stood near the church, at one corner of a large open square, with the market-cross in the middle, which formed the centre of the little town. There was a pair of tall iron gates, flanked by stone pillars and balls; then came a little paved court, and then the house itself, old red brick, with pilasters and ornaments. It had a large square hall, with a fire-place, a great many rooms paneled in white, of which the boards creaked dangerously, and a wide shallow-stepped staircase, with heavy carved oak banisters. It had been a stately house once, but was all falling to ruin now from long neglect; the rats, as Robin told his friend, had it all their own way for fifty years. Yet Robin's uncle, and now Robin himself, owned nearly the whole of Abbot's Dene, besides a great deal of land in the country round. The old man, who had lived there with one old woman to keep house for him, was as great an oddity as Miss Thorney, and a still greater miser. But though he starved himself, and let his house fall to pieces, he was not a bad landlord, and the little town had thriven under his shaky rule.

Robin had been very busy all the week with his uncle's lawyer, inspecting the property, and planning all kinds of improvements. Mr. Wilkins and his wife, who had four grown-up daughters, were very anxious that the young heir should make their house his head-quarters for the present; but he chose to trust himself to old Nancy's care, and live in the old tumble-down mansion, so that Mrs. Wilkins had to content herself with sending in everything nice she could think of, and getting him to dine with them as often as possible.

"Does old Miss Thorney of Monk's Dene ever come to church, Nancy?" said Robin to the old woman, as she cleared away his breakfast.

"Law bless you, yes! Every Sunday of her life."

"Isn't it a long walk for her? Or perhaps she has a carriage?"

"No, Sir. She gets a fly every Sunday from the Swan. She's got a niece or summut with her now: she'd one before as ran away."

"A niece!" repeated Robin.

"No; that one warn't a niece, as I knows on. No relation, but she just came to be a companion, like. She didn't stand it above six weeks, and then she was gone. They thought she'd throwed herself into the water, and they dragged the stream; but she wasn't there, bless you. She'd run away."

"What became of her?" said Robin, rather absently.

"Oh, she got married. The young man came to fetch her from London, they said. Miss Thorney hasn't had one since, till this here."

Robin took his hat and went out into the sweet, shady old garden with its high red walls. What an abominable shame! What were her relations doing, to send her to be miserable with Miss Thorney! They must be an odious set of people, utterly unworthy of her! Would she be made wretched, and driven to something desperate? "By Jove! I'll know the reason why!" said Robin to himself quite furiously, as he marched up and down the walk.

When the bells began to chime, he went out into the avenue of young limes which led up to the church-door, and dawdled up and down there till nearly every one was gone in. The Wilkins family very naturally thought he was waiting for them, and were surprised when he turned back from the door, after walking with them up the avenue. When he saw a fly appear at the furthest corner of the square, he walked out as far as his own gate, and, turning back, was just approaching the churchyard entrance, when the fly drew up. Old Joseph descended from the box, and opened the door. Madge got out first, and turned to help her cousin, not seeing Robin till Miss Thorney was safe on the ground, shaking out her silk skirts.

"What a frightful old woman!" thought Robin. "And she looks quite pale and unhappy. Will she see me, I wonder?"

Madge looked round, and a sudden light sprang into her face. Robin returned her bow and smile, and then walked quickly on toward the church door, followed by Miss Thorney and her companion, and by two or three working boys in their Sunday smartness. "Look! that's him. That's old Hyde's nephew," they whispered among themselves.

Mr. Wilkins had a large family pew, of which he opened the door, with hospitable intent, as soon as he saw Robin come into church; but the young man did not see this movement, and turned into one of the free seats near the door.

"What a situation for the lord of the manor!" remarked Mrs. Wilkins afterward to her daughters.

He left the church as soon as service was over, going out among all the poor people, and walked off straight home, shutting his gate sharply behind him, but turning round to watch the fly driving up, and the two ladies getting into it. All through the service, Madge had kept her head persistently bent over her prayer-book, being determined that her [illegible] should not [illegible] her of looking about in church. Robin had caught her eye once, and she had given him such a strange look—he could not make it out—half entreaty, half warning, it seemed to be; the fact was that she could not help recognizing him as the only friend she had in this neighborhood, and yet did not dare to ask for his help in her present trouble.

In the afternoon, Robin was walking up and down the garden, unable to make up his mind what he should do next. He had quite decided that he was in love with his pretty fellow-traveler; of course; he had been thinking about her all the week; but how was he to make acquaintance with her, or manage that old dragon of an aunt, who was almost sure to have the doors shut upon him if he ventured to call? While he was racking his brains for an excuse, old Nancy came trotting down the path to meet him.

"Here's a lad wants to speak to ye."

"Mr. Wilkins' boy, with a note to ask me to dinner," opined Robin; and then to himself: "Hang them all! I shan't go."

"It's no boy of Wilkins," said Nancy. "His don't look near so sharp, though he is a lawyer."

"Well, send him out to me here, Nancy."

A smart-looking lad of about fifteen came hurrying down, looking flushed and eager.

"Mr. Hyde, please, Sir, do you know Miss Thorney?"

"No," said Robin.

"My word, whatever shall I do!" exclaimed the boy, his face falling sadly. "Why, I saw you with my own eyes bowing to her."

"To Miss Margaret Thorney—the young lady. What's the matter?"

"That'll do; I'll tell you, Sir. My name's Jem Riddell. I can't go to the house, 'cause I don't know how to get speech of the young lady; and the servants would take precious care I didn't see the old un. So I thought I'd best come to you, for you'd know what to do; and the house'll be robbed to-night if we don't take care."

"What! Miss Thorney's house? How do you know?" said Robin, sharply.

"I was down gathering honeysuckles in Tinker's Croft, and I heard 'em talking in the little arbor in Phil. Wright's garden, just t'other side of the hedge. There was old Joseph, and Phil, and another man I didn't know, but them I'd swear to anywhere. They fixed it for twelve o'clock precisely, 'cause the moon'll be down; they're going in by the tree against the window where the plate chest is; and they're going to fasten the young lady's door on the outside; and old Joseph said he'd give his missus summut to sleep on, so as they might take what was in her room; and then they're going to do the rest o' the house: there's thousands o' pounds' worth to be had in that house, they said. I couldn't think of nothing better than to come to you."

"You were quite right," said Robin. "Keep it quiet, and we'll catch them in the act. Come along with me to the police-station; the back way, so that we mayn't be seen."

An hour later, they were back again in Mr. Hyde's dining-room.

"Have a glass of wine, Jem," said Robin. "Now, remember, you and the policeman are to meet me at Miss Thorney's gate at 9 o'clock punctually."

"I'll be there, Sir," said Jem Riddell.

"Very well. Here's something for your sharpness."

"Never was a sovereign so easily earned," thought Jem, as he left the house.

Madge had spent most of Sunday afternoon in reading theology to her cousin; and when she went out into the garden as usual, after dinner, it was with a weary and puzzled brain, and a sense of deep depression. All the while she turned over the yellow pages, reading mechanically on and on, she was planning half unconsciously to herself what she should do if she heard any noise in that room in the night. That unfastened window was like a nightmare; it shadowed all her thoughts, and lay like a weight upon her brain. She wandered dreamily across the lawn, and down to the banks of the stream, pushing her way in among the trees and shrubs, and pausing to look into the dark water, which flowed so slowly and steadily through the deep shade. Suddenly, as she stood there, she heard a little rustle among the bushes on the further bank. She started violently, but stood still, thinking it might be only an animal. But the rustle became louder, and Robin appeared, pushing his way to the water's edge.

"Miss Thorney! is that you?" he said in a low voice.

Madge wondered how he knew her name, and what brought him there; resolving at the same moment to be very good, and send him away at once.

"Yes," she answered. "Oh, you mustn't come here, please. My cousin would not like it."

"But I must," said Robin. "I want particularly to speak to you. If you'll wait for me I'll cross in the boat which is just above here. It concerns your aunt as much as yourself."

"Very well; I'll wait, only make haste," said Madge, terribly afraid she was doing wrong, but with a sort of notion that she ought not to drive away any chance of help and protection.

The boat was hidden under the overhanging brushwood, a few yards further up. Robin pushed it out, and punted himself across so quickly and silently, that Madge found him standing in it close to her before she had made up her mind what to say or do.

"It is taking a liberty, I know," said Robin, looking up at her with his frank pleasant face, and shaking back his hair. "But, without wishing to frighten you, I must tell you at once that your aunt's property is in danger."

"I know! I thought so; that window," exclaimed Madge, clasping her hands in anxiety. "What is to be done? Can you help me?"

"Will you tell me," said Robin gravely, "why you thought so, and what you mean by 'that window?'"

"The window in the room next mine, where the plate-chest is. I went in last night and found the fastening gone, and any one could get in so easily from the tree close to it. I went directly to tell my cousin, but she was angry, and laughed at me for being afraid."

"Wise!" muttered Robin. "Oh, I thought the old lady was your aunt. And did you say anything to the servants?"

"I spoke to the butler this morning, but he told me not to be alarmed; he would see to it. I ought not to say so, perhaps, but I do not quite like his manner, and have felt more afraid ever since."

Madge hardly realized yet that her confidence in Robin had suddenly removed the load of depression and anxiety which had been weighing upon her all day.

"He said he would see to it, did he? And that was all?"

"Yes; that was all."

"Well, don't be alarmed, because the danger is past, and you are perfectly safe now. But, listen to what I heard this afternoon from a lad called Riddell, who has his wits about him."

Madge listened attentively to Robin's story. "How wicked! how dreadful!" she exclaimed. "Poor Cousin Sarah! That old man has been with her for years, and she has always been kind to him, I'm sure. Can he have meant to give her poison?"

"Not poison, I hope; not so bad as that. Something to make her sleep. Now, I want to settle our plans for to-night. My idea is that your cousin should not know anything of the business till it is finished; she might hinder us from catching that old rascal Joseph, who seems to me the worst of the lot. The policemen are to meet me at the gate at nine o'clock. Jem tells me that your hall-door stands open till quite late in this weather. Can you manage to slip out of the drawing-room soon after nine, take me and one of the policemen up-stairs, and hide us either in that room or near it, while the other two go and hide in the garden near the tree? Then we shall let the rascals get right up into the room, so that they will be caught in a regular trap. I hope this won't be wanted, but I have it, in case"—he took a revolver out of his pocket. "You had better lock yourself into your room when the time comes, so as to be out of the row. You have courage enough for all this, I am sure."

Robin spoke with animation; he was quite ready to enjoy the adventure. Madge did not answer instantly, for she was thinking; but in a minute she looked steadily at him and spoke.

"I hope you won't think me a coward; it is not because I'm afraid that I don't like your plan. But I see several reasons against it. How is my cousin to be prevented from taking that dreadful sleeping-draught, which may even be poison, if she knows nothing of the danger? She always has warm wine-and-water before she goes to bed."

"Can't you manage to break the glass and spill it, and then make her some more yourself?"

"I don't think I can," said Madge smiling. "And I believe she will be very angry if all this goes on in her house without her knowing it. She may be odd-tempered, but I'm sure she is no coward, and I think she would do anything that was right, and not even hinder you from catching old Joseph. I don't think it would be right of me to admit any one into the house without her knowledge. In fact, I can't consent to do it."

"You don't trust me, I believe," said Robin, after a pause of astonishment. "What are we to do, then?"

"Yes, I do trust you," answered Madge. "I wish you would come with me now to Miss Thorney, and lay the whole thing clearly before her. It is eight o'clock. I must go in to make tea for her. Come with me, and stay outside the window till Joseph is gone; then I'll call you in."

"I will," said Robin, springing out of the boat.

They left the stream and walked across the lawn together, taking care to keep in the shade of the trees.

"I beg your pardon," said Madge softly, "but I think I ought to know your name."

"Of course you ought. I'm Robert Hyde. I live in that old house near the church. It used to belong to my uncle."

"Thank you," said Madge; and going quickly on, she turned in at the drawing-room window, while Robin sat down under a piece of blank wall, and thought what a melancholy place it was, and how pretty and charming she looked in that soft muslin dress—an old crumpled thing with many darns; but he only saw the general effect.

Old Joseph's feelings would not have been enviable had he known what made the young lady's hand tremble as she took the tea out of the silver canister, which was to disappear with the other valuables before to-morrow morning; or how much difficulty she had in saying "Thank you" to him in her natural voice, when there was water enough in the teapot. He went away, however, unsuspecting; and Miss Thorney woke up and stretched herself, yawning violently two or three times.

"What's the matter with you, my dear?" she said, in a kinder voice than usual. "You're as white as your gown."

"Nothing, thank you," said Madge. "Cousin Sarah, there is a gentleman outside who wants to speak to you on most particular business."

And before Miss Thorney could recover from the shock sufficiently to find words, Madge was at the window: "Mr. Hyde!" and Robin was in the room.

"What's your name, Sir, and what do you want?" said Miss Thorney, looking from one to the other in enraged suspicion.

"Let me introduce myself as Robert Hyde. You probably knew my uncle."

"What! are you the young man that has succeeded to everything?" Robin bowed. "Then, what can you want here?"

"I came to tell you, Miss Thorney, that a gang of burglars intend to break into your house to-night. Don't be alarmed, please. It's all right. I've told the police."

Miss Thorney, who had been standing upright, dropped into her chair with a gasp, which alarmed Robin.

"Can I get anything?" said Madge, anxiously.

"Don't be a fool, child. Well, go on. What are the police going to do?"

"They wish, if possible, to catch the fellows in the act. The thieves mean to climb a tree, and get in at a window, of which the fastening has been removed."

"You were not so wrong, after all, child," said Miss Thorney, nodding at Madge.

"If you have no objection," Robin went on, "one of the policemen shall be hidden in that room, while the others watch below. But the most painful part of the business is yet to come: I am sorry to say that your old butler is an accomplice."

Miss Thorney's pale old cheek grew a little paler.

"And please, Cousin Sarah," exclaimed Madge, "don't drink the wine and water he brings you to-night. He means to put something in it, to make you sleep more heavily than usual."

"Old villain!" said Miss Thorney. "After all I've done for him! Well, let justice take its course. Mr. Hyde, I am obliged to you. I don't know why you should take any trouble to preserve my property. However, settle the business your own way. But how did you find out all this?"

Robin told his story, and answered the old lady's sharp questions.

"Very well, she said, when she had heard all. "Now you had better go, and we will have our tea. Bring the policeman to this window when he comes, and Margaret will show you the way up-stairs."

"That old lady's not such a bad one, after all," thought Robin, as he stepped out into the twilight.

When Joseph came for the tea-tray, his mistress was sitting with her face turned away from the light, and Margaret was reading at the table.

"Shall I shut the windows, Ma'am?"

"No; leave them."

"What time shall I bring the wine and water, if you please, Ma'am?"—in a voice even more woolly than usual.

"At half-past ten. Bring the decanter and some warm water, and an extra tumbler. Miss Margaret may like some, and will mix it for herself."

"Very well, Ma'am," said Joseph, and away he went with his tea-tray.

"I thought I should have choked," said Miss Thorney. "Good gracious! it's a wicked world. How long have you known that young man, Margaret?"

"We traveled together last Monday nearly all the way from home. That is all I know of him," said Madge.

Miss Thorney grunted, and was silent. Madge sat still with a book before her, turning over a leaf now and then, but not understanding a word; it was hard work, for she felt all on end with excitement, and jumped up with a violent start when, at a few minutes past nine, there was a step outside, and Robin looked in at the window. Miss Thorney was sitting upright in her chair, wide awake, with stern decision in her face.

"Come in," she said. "Is the policeman there?"

"Here he is," said Robin, as they stepped into the room. "May we leave our boots under this sofa?"

"As you please," replied the old lady. "Now, Margaret, lead the way up-stairs."

"What will happen if we meet any of the servants?" said Madge.

"We shall keep them quiet," said Robin, glancing at the policeman, a tall, strong, silent fellow, who looked as if he was equal to any number of burglars.

Madge opened the drawing-room door very softly, and stole along the dim hall, up the stairs, and along the passages, followed by her two companions, who trod as noiselessly as herself.

"That is my cousin's room," she whispered to Robin, as they passed the foot of Miss Thorney's steps; then a little further on: "This is mine; and this is the room you are to hide in."

The moon, which would be down before twelve, was shining in through the tree at the dangerous window, and the floor was all checkered with light and shadow.

"Which is the plate-chest?" said Robin. "This? Then we can't do better than put ourselves just behind it in this old wardrobe."

"Oh, take care!" exclaimed Madge, as he turned the rusty key.

"Never fear. Joseph is eating his supper in peace—Rather stuffy, but I suppose this is the best place"—to the policeman.

"Yes, Sir. The young lady had better take the key."

"Ah! it wouldn't suit us to be locked in. That's it. We'll leave the door ajar till the time draws near. Good-night."

The policeman had already dived into the wardrobe, among Miss Thorney's old gowns and those of her mother—a musty atmosphere. Madge put her hand for the first time into Robin's, and it flashed across her that there might be danger in what he was doing; the thieves might have revolvers, too.

"Do take care of yourself," she said, in a trembling whisper. "Must you really stay here?"

"Why, what a bad opinion Miss Thorney would have of me if I turned back at the last moment."

"I don't know that her opinion matters."

"It matters very much to me just now, I assure you. However, don't frighten yourself; it's all right. There are two policemen and Jem Riddell in the garden; and if five men can't manage three, they must be very poor fellows. Good night."

He disappeared into the depths of the wardrobe, and Madge stole away down stairs again as quickly as she could. Who could be mean by caring for her cousin's opinion?

"You have some sacred music, child?" said Miss Thorney, as soon as she was back in the drawing-room. "Go and play a little to quiet our minds."

Madge was very far from being in a musical frame, but she obeyed, and Miss Thorney took no notice of the numerous wrong notes. It was after ten when she called to her to stop.

"Joseph will be here directly," she said. "Afterwards, I shall go up stairs, as usual

and Lawrence will undress me; she may be an accomplice, too, perhaps. You will go to your room, but don't undress. After Lawrence is gone, come to my room, and stay there till it's all over. Do you understand?"

"Yes," said Madge.

"Very well. There's Joseph with the tray; he's come a little before the time, that his nice draught may have time to work."

Madge shuddered, and her cousin's features relaxed into a grim smile. Old Joseph came stumping in, and set down the tray, with his mistress' tumbler ready mixed, as usual.

"Thank you, Joseph," said Miss Thorney. "Leave the tray, and come again in ten minutes to shut the windows and take it away."

The old man went away silently.

"Now, then," said Miss Thorney, when she had heard the door in the back hall swing to behind him; "throw away the contents of that precious tumbler on the grass. No! I'll find out what the old wretch meant to do to me. Get that glass vase; empty it into that; lock it up in the chiffonier, and give me the key. Very nicely done. Now mix me some wine-and-water in that other tumbler, and fill the wine-glass for yourself."

"I would rather not, thank you," began Madge.

"Do as I tell you," answered Miss Thorney; and she was accordingly obeyed.

Joseph came in again, shut the windows, and took up the tray with the empty glasses, looking as stolid as an old elephant.

"Send Lawrence with my candle at once," said Miss Thorney. "I wonder what makes me feel so sleepy, Margaret."

"Yes, Ma'am," said Joseph.

Madge looked at the old lady in silent astonishment at her sharpness and coolness, and thought she was like a gnome or a troll, or some of those cunning Northland spirits. There was something so uncanny in the twinkle of her little gray eyes. Sleepy! She had never been wider awake in her life.

The old clock in the hall struck twelve, slowly and portentously, and was followed by the musical clock in the drawing-room, which played an unfeeling little jig before striking, as if it had no share in the anxieties of the house.

After Lawrence was gone, Miss Thorney dressed herself again with Madge's help, and they sat waiting. The time seemed interminable, though it was after 11½ when they began to wait and listen. The clocks had just done striking 12, when a stealthy step went creeping along the passage. A board creaked as it stopped at Madge's door and turned the key, which she had left outside.

"There goes Joseph," whispered Miss Thorney, with her grim smile. "He's not so light as he was once, so the boards creak under him. I thought he would hardly venture his old bones up the tree. They have got you safe, Margaret. Locked up, do you hear?"

"Yes," said Madge. "I feel so anxious! Do you think there will be any fighting?"

"No, child. If I had thought of it, however, the young man might have had my father's pistols."

"He has a revolver with him," said Madge.

"Oh, very well. Mercy on us! what a long time they are! I thought thieves were generally punctual. They must be in the room by this time, surely. I hope our defenders won't let them break open the plate-chest before they jump out upon them."

A few minutes more of dead silence; then something between a roar and a howl, followed by a confused noise of struggling.

"There is Mr. Hyde coming along the passage," said Madge.

"Ask him to be good enough to come here."

Madge went out to meet Robin.

"You are not hurt?" she said.

"O no. I hope you were not much frightened? Is Miss Thorney there?"

"Yes. Will you come in and speak to her?"

"Well?" said Miss Thorney as Robin entered, rather flushed and dishevelled, but otherwise the same as usual.

"They are being handcuffed," he said, "and will be taken off at once to the lock-up. You don't wish to see them, I suppose?"

"Not in the least. Had you much trouble?"

"They struggled a good deal, as you heard; but we surprised them thoroughly. They were setting to work comfortably on the chest when we bounced out of the wardrobe, and our other fellows had run up the tree like squirrels, and were already at the window. One of them hit Jem Riddell in the eye; that is the only casualty."

"How do you feel after your exertions?"

"Very glad to get out of the wardrobe," said Robin, drawing a long breath.

"And what are you going to do now?"

"If you have no objection, Jem and I are going to watch in that room, by turns, for the rest of the night."

"Well, get the keys from Joseph, and fetch some wine out of the sideboard for yourselves and the policemen. Good night. We shall see you at breakfast."

So ended the Monk's Dene burglary. Robin, bad as it may sound, had enjoyed it from beginning to end: it gained his object for him at once—a free entrance to Miss Thorney's house. I suppose he was only a burglar of another kind.

During the next week or two he was there constantly, and a sharp woman like Miss Thorney was, of course, not long in finding out his attraction there. As soon as her mind had grasped the subject, she sat down and wrote to Madge's father, without saying anything to the young people, who would both have been startled, as they had not yet come to an understanding.

"What's the matter now, I wonder, said Mr. Thorney, when he saw her handwriting. "I hope she doesn't mean to send Madge back to us?"

"I'm sure I wish she would," sighed Fan; "and I should think Madge must be afraid to stay there after that robbery. I should never be able to sleep."

"Dear William," read Mr. Thorney, "you are not likely to despise any respectable chance of settling your daughter in life." She is going to do something with her; but what? "In writing home, Margaret has probably mentioned the name of Mr. Hyde, who behaved so remarkably well when my house was broken into on the fourteenth. This young man has lately succeeded to large estates in this neighborhood, in consideration of which I have allowed and encouraged him to come to the house; and with a little more encouragement, I think Margaret will have a chance in that quarter. His family is good, though scarcely of the antiquity we might wish, but I find that Margaret (one of her greatest faults) has not a proper appreciation of her descent; therefore she will make no objections on that score. At the same time, I should wish you to understand, that if I bring this match about, I shall expect to make all the arrangements for it myself, and shall invite you and your family here for the wedding. You will probably think yourself unable to settle anything on Margaret, in which case the honor of our family will oblige me to set aside a small annual sum for that purpose. Send me any objections at once, or they will be too late.

Your affectionate cousin,

SARAH THORNEY."

"How fortunate! how delightful! Large estates, does she say?" exclaimed Mrs. Thorney.

"Something in the *nouveau riche* line, I'm afraid," said her husband doubtfully. "I hope he's not a snob, and that Madge likes him. I won't have her sacrificed for all the old cousins in the world."

"Oh, she won't be sacrificed; she likes him very much," said Fan joyfully. "He was so polite to her on her journey. I know she likes him extremely."

"What! is he the subject of those reams of paper she sends you every two or three days? But mind, ladies, you are not to put your fingers into it. Don't mention this letter to Madge on any account till things are further advanced."

"You don't seem at all pleased," said Mrs. Thorney. "What discontented creatures men are! Now, I can't imagine anything more delightful than to have dear Madge well married! How kind Cousin Sarah is about the wedding and all that. Let me read her letter again."

After breakfast, Mr. Thorney took a turn in the garden, and then wrote his answer.

DEAR COUSIN: I am obliged by your letter, and your kind intentions in regard to Margaret. Provided that the young man's character is good, and that she likes him well enough to marry him, I can make no objection, being too poor to say anything on the score of family. I am afraid I should not be justified in declining your generous offer of settling a small sum on Margaret. Her mother joins me in thanks for your kindness to her, and in anxiety for further news.

Yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM THORNEY.

"Listen to me, Margaret," said Miss Thorney the next afternoon. Her protégée was reading to her, and had just stopped to take breath at the end of a chapter. "I had a young woman living here with me once—not so very long ago—who took it into her head to disappear. We looked for her everywhere; the stream was dragged, but she was nowhere to be found."

"What had happened to her?" said Madge.

Nobody [illegible] told her that young woman's history.

"She had run away with a lover of hers," said Miss Thorney, after a moment's pause, during which she glanced sharply at Madge. "Very fine fun, I daresay she thought it. But it was not a respectable thing to do; so I hope you are not going to play any such tricks."

"What do you mean?" said Madge, opening her brown eyes wide, and letting her hands, with the book they were holding, sink slowly into her lap.

"I should not be surprised," said Miss Thorney. "Young people will do anything in the present day to escape from restraint. And that young man would not be hanging about here so much, if he had not some design in his head. But I should be very angry, Margaret, if I found you were gone; so take my advice, and do nothing underhand."

Madge's color had been deepening slowly while her cousin spoke. She rose from her chair, and stood very upright.

"Cousin Sarah," she said, "I do not know what reason you have for suspecting me in this way. If you object to Mr. Hyde's coming here, you had better tell him so, instead of accusing"——

"That will do, my dear," said Miss Thorney. "Sit down, and be quiet. You look exactly like my grandmother."

"If you think I am likely to misbehave myself," said Madge, not so easily pacified, "I will write at once to papa and tell him I am coming home. I have no wish I am sure"——

"Sit down, child, I tell you. Or go up-stairs, if you feel disturbed. There is Mr. Hyde coming along the drive."

Madge threw down her book and ran away to her room with undignified haste.

"I suppose you have very few acquaintances in this neighborhood?" said Miss Thorney to Robin, as he sat with her in the drawing-room.

"Not many," said Robin.

"You are able to spare us so much time."

"I hope I am not in your way?" said Robin, a little hurriedly.

"Not at all," answered Miss Thorney with unusual graciousness. "Very glad to see you; but most people think Monk's Dene so dull that I am surprised when I have a visitor."

"I don't find it dull," said Robin. "A very pretty place;" and he looked absently out of the window.

"Are you going to live in the old house at Abbot's Dene?"

"I have not quite made up my mind. It depends on circumstances."

"Perhaps you are going to be married?"

"I—don't know. Miss Thorney, the fact is that I came here to-day on purpose to ask your niece—your cousin, I mean—if she would—if I might"——

Robin got up, and walked rather distractedly to the window and back again. Miss Thorney sat in her arm-chair, quite cool and collected, with a really good-natured smile on her face.

"You are hardly doing a wise thing," she said, shaking her head. "Margaret's father is a very poor man; I don't suppose he could give his daughter anything. You might as well marry a beggar at once."

"I don't care—not the least in the world," said Robin. "I would rather she had nothing. Oh, thank you; where is she? Can I see her now?"

"You had better come back in the evening," said Miss Thorney. "I put her out of temper, and she went up-stairs. She has her portion of the old Thorney spirit, Mr. Hyde."

"What time shall I come?"

"Seven o'clock, if you like. I shall probably be asleep, but that won't signify, will it?"

Robin made one or two more unconnected remarks, and went away, shutting the drawing-room door after him.

There was Madge coming down-stairs. Robin crossed the hall to meet her, and all the old portraits probably craned their necks and blinked their eyes to see; nobody was taking any notice of them.

"I came to see you," he said. "I have been talking to Miss Thorney, and she says I may come and see you again this evening. Dear Madge—isn't that what they call you at home—will you be glad to see me?"

"Do you mean—what will she say!" said Madge, who had been prepared for this by the looks and speeches of the last two or three days.

"Oh, she's all right," said Robin triumphantly. "You wouldn't care for anything she said, I hope. I'm coming at seven o'clock."

Some minutes later, having at length succeeded in sending her friend away, Madge went into the drawing-room.

"Well?" said Miss Thorney. There was quite a softened interest in her sharp old face.

Madge sprang across the room, and hugged her for the first time, with a childish vehemence which was almost too much for the old lady.

"There, child; that's enough," said she. "What will they say at home, I wonder! Will they think I've done pretty well for you?"

Madge was quick enough to see that her cousin took to herself all the credit of having made the match, and was able to give her plenty of gratitude and affection out of her own boundless store of happiness.

The burglary at Monk's Dene was a delightful subject of gossip for the whole neighborhood; there were so many interesting points about it; the treachery of that wicked old butler, and then the singular way in which young Mr. Hyde had mixed himself up with it all. Old Joseph became a less interesting character after the draught he prepared for his mistress had been analyzed by a chemist, and found to be nothing worse than a sleeping-potion; but the gossips had hardly recovered from this disappointment, when they were plunged into a new sea of conjectures by the news of Mr. Hyde's engagement to Miss Margaret Thorney. Mrs. Wilkins thought somebody ought to interfere; she was sure the young man did not know his own mind, and had been entrapped by that designing old fortune-hunter, Miss Thorney, and her penniless cousin; it was a crying shame, and Mr. Wilkins ought to remonstrate at least with his client. But Mr. Wilkins declined doing so, as Robin was of age, and complete master of his own actions; though he looked at his own four daughters, and sighed; it had always been a dream of his that the old house should be repaired for one of them.

Monk's Dene was unusually lively at this time, with Robin always in and out, and Miss Thorney seemed to grow young again with her interest in all his plans. Madge and he both liked the old house at Abbot's Dene, so it was to be repaired and furnished, and the rats exterminated, if possible. They were to be married very soon, and then were going abroad for some months, a prospect to which they both looked forward with almost childish delight. Robin found Miss Thorney a new butler, a much younger and smarter man than Joseph, bearing a character for honesty and steadiness which had to be considered in his wages.

Madge's *trousseau* would have been thought small and shabby by most modern young ladies. Her mother had no ready money to spare, and Miss Thorney had no idea of loading her protégée with fine clothes, though she settled a hundred a year upon her, to Madge's extreme astonishment. She was not allowed to go home, and it all seemed like a dream, till the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Thorney and Fan made it more like a reality.

After the wedding and subsequent breakfast, which I will not waste ink in describing, Mrs. Robert Hyde ventured on a little joke with her father, and got signally the worst of it. "Do you remember your proverb, papa? 'When the sky falls, we shall catch larks.' It has come true, you see."

"Nonsense, Madge. You have only caught a Robin."—*Chambers's Journal.*

LORD LYTTON.—Lord Lytton added to the inspiration of nature almost everything that experience could give him. It was equally easy to him to place upon his canvas the Nestor of society, the wise man of the world, learned and skillful in all emergencies, and the noble vagabond incapable of any wisdom at all but that taught by generosity and love; the statesman, heavily weighted, and full of the responsibilities of Government, and the lighthearted youth of fashion, acknowledging no responsibility; the duke and the cobbler; the bookworm and the rural squire. This wide range gave him an extent of power which we think no other writer of the day has reached. He is the most brilliant of story-tellers, the most comprehensive of social philosophers. His glance takes in all society, not to find out its defects, not to represent its humors only, with no specialty of class or purpose, but with a large and extended vision, less intense, perhaps, than that of some writers in a more limited circle, but broader and fuller than any. He was not the faculty which preaches or criticises, which takes public grievances or individual hardships as a foundation for fiction, or works in illustration of a principle. Lord Lytton's art was of a broader, older, more primitive description—it was the art which represents. Human creatures acting upon no given standard, working out no foregone conclusion, appear to us in his brilliant pages. He neither selects the odd and eccentric, like one of his great rivals, nor sets himself forth as an anatomist of human motive, like another; but, while giving its corner to eccentricity and a due importance to the unseen workings of the mind, lays in the lines of his broader landscape, his larger outlines of form, with a humanity which outreaches and transcends the specialties of purpose. It is characteristic of this breadth and humanness of his mind, that there should be so strong a distinction between his earlier and his later works; for in his youth he was young, as other men are young, with all the defects of his age—and in his maturity he was mature, with all the widened views, the deeper conceptions, that belong to advancing life—more serious, more tolerant, more understanding of all difficulties and heartaches, more humorous in kindly, keen appreciation of mental peculiarities and freaks, more tenderly sorrowful, more softly gay.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY AND ITS WORK.—The Chaucer Society was founded in 1868, first, from the conviction that it was a mean and unpatriotic thing of Englishmen to have done so little as they had for their great poet's memory; and, secondly, from the wish to supplement Mr. Bradshaw's work, and prepare for his projected edition, and for all future students of Chaucer, material not easily accessible to them. For this purpose the six finest and oldest unprinted vellum manuscripts of the "Canterbury Tales," all copied within from twenty to forty years of Chaucer's death, were chosen from public and private collections to be printed in parallel columns, so that their various readings and spellings might be at once apparent. With the exception of Lord Ashburnham—who refused to allow his MSS. to be even seen—all the noblemen and gentlemen in England who owned Chaucer MSS. readily granted the use of their treasures to the society; and the private MSS. at last selected were, first, the magnificent illustrated MS. of Lord Ellesmere, the choicest Chaucer MS. in the world; second, the rat-gnawed and ill-used but excellent MS. of the old Hengwrt collection, belonging to Mr. William W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, a most interesting MS. for its type; and thirdly, the spotless and gorgeously-clad MS. of Lord Leconfield at Petworth House, an old Percy treasure which has been in the possession of the family for at least four hundred years, when the fourth Earl's arms were blazoned at its end. The public MSS. chosen were, first, the oldest and most curious one at Cambridge, in the University Library, remarkable not only from its dialectal peculiarities and its having been largely corrected by a contemporary reviser, but also for its containing the best copies extant of many of Chaucer's minor poems, (including his "Troilus,") and also the unique version of the first cast of his "Prologue to the Legende of Good Women;" secondly, the earliest and best MS. at Oxford, that in Corpus Christi College, a good representative of the second or B type of MSS.; and thirdly, from the British Museum, the probably second-best complete MS., Lansdowne 851, because the best, Harl. 7,334, had already been edited and printed three times—by Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Jephson (for R. Bell's annotated edition,) and Dr. Richard Morris, (for G. Bell's Aldine edition.)

Now, these manuscripts varied greatly in their arrangements of the tales; and the question was, which was right, or whether they all were wrong. Previous editors, knowing no better, had followed the order of the manuscript they printed, and had patched up the bad joins in it with dabs of spurious putty. The consequence was, a regular muddle as to the journey and geography; places on the road to Canterbury, like Rochester, thirty miles from town, being made to come after Sittingbourne, which is forty miles from it, &c. As Dean Stanley said in his interesting *Historical Memorials of Canterbury:*

"Not only are the stages of the route indistinctly marked, but the distances are so roughly calculated as to introduce into the geography, though on a small scale, incongruities almost as great as those which disfigure the "Winter's Tale" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." The journey, although at that time usually occupying three or four days, is compressed into the hours between sunset and sunrise on an April day; an additional pilgrim is made to overtake them within seven miles of Canterbury, 'by galloping hard for three miles,' and the tales of the last two miles occupy a space equal to an eighth part of the whole journey of fifty miles."

It is, perhaps, needless to say that Chaucer was not such a muddler or goose as the scribes, editors, and critics had made him for five hundred years; but no one could prove it till Mr. Bradshaw, who had carefully separated the Tales into their constituent fragments or groups, one day quietly lifted up his tenth fragment, (containing the Tales of the "Shipman," "Prioress," "Sir Thopas," "Melibe," "Monk," and "Nun's Priest,") to its right place as fragment three, or the second part of Group B, for which Chaucer wrote it, when at once the whole scheme came right. "Rochester" got into its proper place, the journey turned into the regular three or four days' one, and all the allusions to time, place, former tales, &c., at once harmonized. The Chaucer Columbus had made his egg stand.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MR. CHARLES KNIGHT.—His London life began in 1824, when he was "settled as a publisher in a newly-built house in Pall Mall East, the next house to the College of Physicians," hard by Trafalgar-square, where "there was as yet no Nelson's Column, no fountains in the centre, to be ridiculed as dumb-waiters." And from that date till 1864, when he closed his literary labors with the *Passages of a Working Life*, he worked zealously as publisher, editor, journalist, and historian. Of the achievements of those forty years there is no need to speak in detail; information respecting them can be gained from his autobiography. It cannot be said that he earned for himself a place among our great writers, nor was he, in the commercial sense of the term, a successful publisher; but he was in both capacities a highly useful man. His Shakespearean productions do not satisfy the requirements of critical students, and to readers of the higher and more scholarly kind his historical works have obvious defects; but, bearing this object in mind, "the instructions of the people," i. e. the comparatively unlettered portions of the people, and at the same time taking a right view of the intellectual condition of those sections of society at the time when he began to provide them with the means of self-instruction, fair judges will not regard him lightly as a popular educator. No doubt the merits of his industry are more conspicuous in his compilations and encyclopædic publications than in his original writings; but, regard being had to its purpose, the *Popular History of England* is a considerable performance. For the same reason he must be remembered gratefully as a publisher, though it cannot be denied that he lacked the prudence and nice discernment of social influences requisite for a wholesale dealer in new literature. The fact was, Charles Knight was too much of a social reformer to be a safe and prosperous man of business. In his eagerness to make ordinary people wiser, he let slip the opportunities of making himself rich. His blood was too warm, his heart too generous, for trade. Dangerously sanguine, he underrated the obstacles and overestimated the favorable influences affecting those of his commercial projects. Had this not been the case, he would never have entered on what is his greatest achievement and strongest title to gratitude, the publication of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, on which he spent, for literature and engravings, the large sum of £42,000, and in producing which he had to pay to the Excise no less a sum than £16,500.

Now that the taxes on knowledge are abuses of the past, it seems scarcely credible that the producers of the soundest and most beneficial literature were only a few years since subject to such exactions. It is even more wonderful that in the face of so extortionate a law a man could be found brave and hopeful enough to begin and finish such a work. Of course all that the publisher said so forcibly, in proof that the commercial failure of his *magnum opus* was due to pernicious law, is also a demonstration that under the circumstances the work ought not to have been undertaken. But if from one point of view we regard Charles Knight as unwise in his generation, we would cordially exhibit him to our present popular publishers as a model for imitation in *theirs*. In these days of free trade, when some publishers of cheap literature are realizing large fortunes by the production of worthless and flashy, and sometimes hurtful works, it would be well for their fame and for society if they would follow Charles Knight's example, and at the sacrifice of some small proportion of their profits give the people sounder reading. Moreover, let it be remembered that if Charles Knight was deficient in the selfish and lower sagacity of the shrewd manufacturer and merchant, he was endowed with the higher moral qualities of the complete man of business. In his transactions he was conscientious and honorable; and under the difficulties and vexations that attended his greatest labor, he was nobly considerate toward his literary coadjutors. He was a man of many friends; and every one of them—now living in this land—was touched by the intelligence that a blow long expected and long delayed had at length fallen, and that Charles Knight had died in his eighty-second year at Addlestone, Surrey. As Charles Knight was one night returing from the table of "Our Club," Douglas Jerrold described the man in two words, when, with a twinkling eye and tender voice, he said, "Good Knight."—*The Athenæum.*

THE REINDEER.—The reindeer, among which we find ourselves, are good specimens of the animal. Some of the number are fine, handsome beasts, with tall, branching antlers that reach above one's head; but mostly they are not so large, their size hardly exceeding that of a young calf. Many are a dun brown, shading off to white under the belly and round the head; but the greater proportion are of a peculiar mouse color, relieved in the same manner with white. The hair is long and thick, in such dense masses on the creatures' sides as to be of surprising softness. They certainly require a warm covering, for in the extreme of Winter it frequently occurs that they must endure a coldness of temperature, which, measured on the scale of Fahrenheit, would be represented by perhaps 80° of frost. Such cold is of the most intense severity, but it is often reached in Swedish Lapland; it is, in fact, far colder there than on the north coast of Norway, where the sea is never frozen up; colder even than the very extreme north, where the Arctic expeditions have wintered. The lowest temperature recorded in the meteorological register attached to Dr. Sutherland's account of the expedition under Mr. Penny, dispatched by the Admiralty in 1850, to search for traces of Sir J. Franklin, is only 41° below zero, or 73° of frost. This was attained on the 24th of February, 1851.

The hair of the reindeer seems to be but indifferently fastened to the skin, and is perpetually falling off. The animal is, in fact, in a chronic state of moult—although not, of course, to such an extent as for it to be apparent beyond the mere signs of loose hair on the ground.—*London Society.*

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.—After testing the question again and again, modern meteorologists have come to the conclusion that the moon has no sort of influence over the weather, agreeing with the Iron Duke, that it is nonsense to place any faith in her as a weather predictor. Time was when she was thought absolute mistress of the seasons. Pliny has the following lunar weather wisdom: Fine weather, wind, or rain, may be looked for according as the moon rises with a pure white, red, or swarthy light. If, at full moon, half the disc is clear, fine weather is betokened; if red, wind; if black, rain. If at the rising of the new moon the upper horn is obscured, there will be a prevalence of wet when she is on the wane; if the lower horn is obscured, there will be rain before she attains her full; if both horns appear obtuse, a frightful tempest is near; if they are sharp and erect, high winds may be expected. Darwin declares it as a sure sign of coming rain when the moon's head is hidden in haloes. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* says a large circle round the moon, with a north or north-east wind, predicates stormy weather; if the wind comes from any other quarter there will still be rain, but less of it. If, however, the moon rises after sunset, the appearance of a ring round her is not so significant as the Dutch rhyme puts it:

A ring round the moon
May pass away soon;
But a ring round the sun
Gives water in the tun.

An old Spanish proverb says the circle of the moon never filled a pond, but the circle of the sun wets a shepherd; while an English rhyme pronounces:

If round the moon a circle's seen
Of white, and all the sky's serene,
The following day, you may divine,
Will surely prove exceeding fine.

And:

Whene'er, in autumn or in spring,
A mist the moon doth with it bring,
At noon the sun will bright appear,
The evening be serene and clear.

The turning up of the horns of the new moon is another sign of fair weather: "There's no likelihood of a drop now, an' the moon lies like a boat there," says somebody in *Adam Bede*. Southey notices this notion in one of his letters: "Poor Littledale has this day explained the cause of the rains which have prevailed for the last five weeks, by a theory which will probably be as new to you as it is to me. 'I have observed,' he says, 'that when the moon is turned upward, we have fine weather after it, but when it is turned down, then we have a wet season; and the reason I think is, that when it is turned down, it holds no water, like a basin, you know, and down it comes.'" It is a very common belief that the weather depends upon the moon changing before or after midnight; a belief absurd on the face of it, since, as has been well observed, the moon may change before 12 at Westminster, and after 12 at St. Paul's. Dr. Adam Clarke was oblivious of this fact when he put forth a weather prognosticator, through all the lunations of each year forever, showing the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never be found to fail. Our readers can easily decide as to the worth of the reverend doctor's weather guide; they have only to note the time of the moon's entrance upon a new quarter, and compare the actual result with that anticipated by the prognosticator. It would be useless to quote his formulated observations, for, like all other prophecies concerning the lunar phenomena, there is a total neglect of the fact that weather is local and not universal. In other words, the change in the moon that is supposed to have given good weather in the south of England, has probably been attended with exceedingly bad weather in Scotland.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE NEBULÆ.—What about the nebulæ, those strange weird things, dimly shining in the depths of space, both to the eye and in the telescope obviously and distinctly different from anything in the shape of the sun or stars? The appearance of these peculiar bodies is sufficient to show us that we have here something very different from the sun or moon. What is it? You all know as well as I do that ever since nebulæ were discovered mankind have wondered at them, and wanted to know what they were; and you are also aware that it was not settled and could not be settled before the advent of the spectroscope, but that it could be settled in five minutes after that event. Mr. Huggins, who first observed the spectrum of a nebula, found that, instead of the continuous spectrum with which you are familiar in the case of the sun and the stars—always asking you to neglect the Fraunhofer lines, which I shall explain afterward—the light which he got from the nebula consisted merely of three lines. He was exceedingly astonished, so much so that he thought the instrument might be out of order. However, it became perfectly clear to him in a very short time that there was no mistake at all, and that all the light which came from the nebula could do was to give him these three faint lines. No doubt you have anticipated my explanation. The nebulæ are composed of tenuous gases or vapors. After what I have said about the way in which the spectroscope at once picks out the difference between a solid or liquid, and a vaporous or a gaseous body, you will see at once that these three bright lines indicate that the nebulæ, instead of being composed of solid, liquid, or densely molecular bodies—instead of being like the sun or stars—are really composed of rare gases or vapors. Mr. Huggins was enabled, in fact, to determine the gas in one instance, for one of the lines he found was coincident with one of the principal lines in the spectrum of hydrogen, one of the other lines possibly being due to nitrogen.—*J. Norman Lockyer, in Nature.*

LORD LYTTON ON NAMES AND THEIR INFLUENCE.—In the amusing opening of Lord Lytton's posthumous novel, *Kenelm Chillingly*, there are some admirable remarks on the moral responsibilities of parents for the names they give their children. Sir Peter Chillingly is very hard on his own name, and ascribes his mediocrity in great measure to it. "Peter," he says, "to the assembled family council, "has been for many generations, as you are aware, the baptismal to which the eldest born of our family has been devoted. On the altar of that name I have been sacrificed. Never has there been a Sir Peter Chillingly who has in any way distinguished himself above his fellows. That name has been a dead weight on my intellectual energies. In the catalogue of illustrious Englishmen there is, I think, no immortal Sir Peter, except *Sir Peter Teazle*, and he only exists on the comic stage;" and Sir Peter Chillingly might have added that Sir Peter Teazle is immortal only for the amusement he affords to others, not for any intrinsic capacity. One of the family council, however, suggests 'Sir Peter Lely,' in which Sir Peter Chillingly replies with unanswerable force, "that painter was not an Englishman. He was born in Westphalia, famous for hams. I confine my remarks to the children of our native land. I am aware that in foreign countries the name is not an extinguisher to the genius of its owner. But why? In other countries its sound is modified. Pierre Corneille was a great man; but I put it to you whether, had he been an Englishman, he could have been the father of European tragedy as Peter Crow?" And Sir Peter might have added that Peter the Apostle got his weight from his Hebrew name, Cephas. Cephas gives the impression of a rock; Peter the impression of common-place respectability, with a wavering turn. Now, Lord Lytton in touching this subject, touches one of the most real grievances which children have against rash parents, and he touches both sides of it. He not only deprecates the names which stamp a child with mediocrity, but he deprecates those which stamp him with an impress of absurd and indecent ambition. A crusty cousin had suggested that Sir Peter's child should be called Hannibal or Charlemagne, in order to give him adventitious grandeur, on which Sir Peter replies, with great temper and justice, "On the contrary, if you inflict on a man the burden of one of these names, the glory of which he cannot reasonably expect to eclipse or even to equal, you crush him beneath the weight. If a poet were called John Milton, or William Shakespeare, he would not dare to publish even a sonnet. No, the choice of a name lies between the two extremes of ludicrous insignificance and oppressive renown." This is very just, and should bring remorse to many a parental heart. There is no more indelible mischief done to a child than either a grandiose or a mean name. The moral influence of names must be admitted, however, to depend in very great degree on somewhat arbitrary and subjective influences. We have heard a man deplore having been called "James" with the utmost pathos, asserting that it had to some extent made a flunkey of his very soul against his will. That man, of course, had been a student of Thackeray, and the subjective influences which worked upon his mind were of the Jeames de la Pluche order. Had he instead been steeped in Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, and full of the chivalric associations with the Knight of Snowdon—"And Normans call me James Fitz-James,"—he might have regarded his name as injurious to him, if at all, only through its too unreal, romantic associations. But who could have idealized the nick-name Jim? That is, if not so flunkeyish as James, much more irredeemably descriptive of a soul at the beck and call of society. It is to "James," even under its worst aspects, exactly what the footboy is to the flunkey, and implies that respect or awe to the owner of such a name is simply impossible. Any one who had a taste for slipping good-naturedly through the world, and for being familiarly treated by everybody he met, might not object to be called Jim. It is an honest sort of name, and a passport, as it were, to kindly treatment. But it puts dignity and power beyond the reach of the most sanguine hope. A man generally known among his acquaintances as "Jim" might be very popular and have great influence of the coaxing kind, but it is impossible he could take up any position requiring observance and reverence.—*The Spectator.*

CUNEIFORM WRITING.—As the mystery of the cuneiform writing is what stands between us and an extensive and accurate knowledge of many periods in the history of Persia, Babylonia, and Assyria, some account of this writing and its difficulties, as well as of the means by which the difficulties were to some extent overcome, may be interesting. The element or unit in this kind of writing is a figure in the shape of a wedge or arrow-head. Every separate symbol, such as a letter or numeral, is either a single wedge placed in a certain attitude, or a cluster of wedges grouped in a particular manner. A single wedge may of course be written vertically with the thin or the broad end uppermost, it may be written horizontally with the broad end to the right or to the left, and it may be written inclined to the vertical or to the horizontal, and its point turned either way—representing in every one of these attitudes a different sound. If this variety can be achieved with a single wedge, the great number of sounds that may be represented by different combinations of two or of more wedges may be imagined. To find the different shapes that can be made out of a limited number is an exercise in permutation; but if the number of wedges be unlimited, the combinations are infinite. When in modern times the remains of this kind of writing began to attract attention, there was not the slightest clue to interpretation. The meaning had utterly perished. If only a word, or even a letter, had been certainly understood, the ingenious brains of scholars would speedily by its means have learned something more, and then from that something advanced a further stage, from the small seed obtaining at last a tree with many branches. But the ignorance was absolute; and yet, as we shall see, it was not hopeless, neither did it deter students from essaying the solution of this hard enigma. After a time, the faintest possible ray of light began to appear. There was reason to believe, from the length and the number of the words in three different sentences on the same stone, that one and the same meaning had been expressed in three different languages, or that each of these periods was a translation of the other two. This discovery did not seem to promise much, for all three tongues were written in cuneiform characters, and all three were entirely unknown. If, as in the case of the Rosetta stone, one or more of the inscriptions had been legible and intelligible, the unknown part or parts would at once have been to a certain extent clear. But where all three languages and modes of writing were equally obscure, how should any one of them serve to interpret the others? And yet these trilingual inscriptions were the means of bringing light upon all three languages and modes of writing. A learned and most ingenious German scholar (Grotefend) observed that a great many of these inscriptions were nearly the same as to length and characters, the difference being in two or three words introduced at a particular part of the inscription. He thought it likely that the inscriptions might repeat some set form, glorifying the king, or announcing some act of his, as the erection of a building, and that the words which were not always the same were the names of the different kings and of their fathers, like Jeroboam the son of Nebat, according to Eastern custom. This idea was strengthened by the discovery that the word which seemed to represent the king on one stone would represent the king's father on a later stone, and from a still later stone entirely disappear, while a new name was introduced. The learned decipherer at last became satisfied that these variable words denoted a succession of kings. He made a guess at the names on some tablets known to relate to Persia—assuming that the characters on the oldest stone meant Darius the son of Hystaspes, and that when one of these names vanished while the other remained, although in a different position, and a new name was introduced, the changed characters meant Xerxes the son of Darius. Fortunately, he had hit the mark, and, having assured himself that he knew the names intended, he was able to ascertain the sounds of some of the letters; these letters, with a little clever guessing, led to the discovery of others, and so a breach was made in the wall of thick darkness which had shrouded the cuneiform writing. It need hardly be stated that when one of the tongues on the trilingual tablets came to be known a key more or less effectual would be found for the others. In this way much progress has been made with the interpretation, which has in many cases been proved to be sound by its disclosure of facts unknown before, but which subsequent discoveries have verified. There remain, notwithstanding, numerous difficulties. Translators do not agree as to all the details, and in some of the tongues symbols have been used for whole words, like hieroglyphics; so that one may know the alphabet and yet be ignorant of what these symbols mean. One of the cylinders found in Nineveh was a sort of hornbook, showing what many of these signs meant, and thus, little by little, the darkness is being dispelled.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MILKING THE REINDEER.—Our old friend, who had taken us under her charge, was an important personage in the milking molecure, her duty consisting in lassoing the deer and tying them up ready for milking. The process of catching the animals is very pretty. The wary old woman prepares the rope in her black and shriveled hands, casts a glance round the herd before singling out her victim; then, with a dexterous throw which seldom misses its aim, she flings the noose round the selected animal's horns, and, "hauling in the slack," has the reindeer a most secure prisoner. She then knots the rope about the animal's nose, and ties it firmly to a tree; after which she directs her attention to another member of the herd.

When an animal is secured, one of the other Lapps, either man or woman, carrying a dirty little wooden bowl having a long handle, approaches the captive, and commences the operation of milking, which, accompanied by many resounding slaps on the deer's udder, is a process of sufficient nastiness to provoke a sentiment much resembling disgust.

Each animal yields about half a pint of milk—a rich, unctuous liquid, thick and creamy. We tasted the produce of this herd—with what amount of relish I will not say, since we had seen the warm fluid trickling over the grimy hands of the Lapps from which it certainly received a modicum of dirt. I sipped for the sake of being able to say that I knew the flavor of reindeer milk; but I was sincerely glad to forget the taste by cramming my mouth full of berries of a less nauseous character than the lacteal compound.—*London Society.*

ANAGRAMS.—Anagrams, if silence on any subject be a proof of its disesteem, have now little honor. They are seldom mentioned but in books of riddles, of which they generally occupy, if any space be devoted to them, the few last pages. But in their case, let us rather suppose no news to be good news, and that they still occupy that high estate in the minds of some fit, though few, which they held when Louis XIII. bestowed a pension of 1,200 livres on Thomas Billon, an acute Provençal who had applied himself to the study of their construction, with the title of "Anagrammatist to the King;" and when such historians as Camden the learned, and such poets as Heywood, disdained not to record them, or to compose them for instruction or for amusement.

"This dainty device, and disport of wit not without pleasure," says Camden, "has been by some carried to an excess. Considering names as divine notes foretelling events, and attaching themselves to the dreams of Artemidorus and of the Cabbalists, they have converted anagrammatism into Onomantia, or an art of fortune-telling by names." The art is, indeed, of high antiquity, if we may believe the rabbis, who say that an esoteric law was given to Moses, to be handed down in the posterity of certain seventy men, and therefore called Cabbala, or traditional.

If an art is to be commended in proportion to its difficulty and the patience required in it, the art of anagrams may be well commended. The art of pure anagrams is spoken of, in which there must be no arbitrary change of letters or licentious innovations in orthography. "For," as Camden declares in his *Remains*, "some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their heads, bend their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, tear their paper, when their names were fair for somewhat, and caught nothing therein."

For the definition, an anagram is a word or words, formed by the artificial transposition of the letters of a given word or words. The subject of the anagram is generally a proper name; and the anagram itself most frequently presents a meaning, complimentary or the reverse, to the person to whom the name belongs. Every anagram so much the nearer approaches perfection as it is the farther removed from license. Those who attach themselves scrupulously to the rules of the anagram, permit no change, omission, or addition of letters therein, but with the exception of the "k," which they say cannot challenge the right of a letter, require the letters of the anagram to be precisely the same as those of its subject. Others less timid take a larger, and indeed almost poetical, license, and besides occasionally omitting or adding a letter, think themselves justified in writing, when they find such a change desirable, and that the resulting sense falls aptly, e for æ, v for w, s for z, c for k, and vice versa.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AMONG THE LAPPS.—The site of the camp was barren enough, a few stunted birch trees being the sole representatives of vegetable life, unless one includes the few patches of *bla-bär* and the scraps of moss, which had been trodden as nearly as possible to the condition of the meagre soil which afforded them their existence.

This scene of desolation and unmitigated dampness was the actual home of the Laplander, and now were we to make acquaintance with a family of these quaint and interesting people. They are true Mongolians, we are told, and much of the poetical is often connected with their names. The Arabs of the north, the dwellers in tents, the proud and ingenious people who are vainglorious of their isolated life and contended with their peacefulness, who have never known war with their neighbors nor feuds among themselves, and who so rejoice in the natural beauties of the country they inhabit that it seems to them the fairest the world can boast.

Surely this is a people with whom it is well to make acquaintance!

The *vägvisare* lifts the flap which serves as an entrance to the tent, and announces our arrival to the family within. It is an ordinary *kata*, perhaps eight feet in diameter, with a fire in its centre, above which is a hole in the roof, to serve as a means of exit for the smoke. We conjecture that such a tent might accommodate two, three, perchance four persons, and we wait to see how many shall emerge.

One comes forth, a man, dressed in a garment of skin, brown and rusty, with a tall cap, also brown and rusty, which has a long projecting peak. Spangles of brass and other barbarous ornaments adorn his person, and a knife hangs at his side. His face is tanned to the color of his dress of skins; his expression is one of low cunning and arrant knavery, and his bleared eyes, that are watering from the smoky atmosphere in which he has been sitting, lend to his hang-dog face an appearance of dissipation that is melancholy to see. Is there anything of poetry about this creature? Poetry! there is nothing but dirt.

But he is followed by another animal of the same type—an old woman, who grins, and smirks, and chatters; an undesirable, filthy old hag. Then follows a younger woman, another man, a third woman, two more men; and there are still an old man and two women in the tent. We have been deceived by the chroniclers of Lappish traditions, if these are fair specimens of the people. They are a low and filthy herd, who are not inodorous. Dirt is the only thing remarkable about them, and that one sees in perfection. Their clothes are plastered with dirt, their faces are smeared with dirt, their hands are caked with dirt; they are the [illegible] of dirt, the very personification of dirt.—*London Society.*

VILLAGES IN BYZANTINE ANATOLIA.—From the sea-shore up to a height of about 3,000 feet, these Greek, or Byzantine, villages are tolerably numerous and have all much the same character. We clamber up by what would elsewhere be called a mere goat track, but here is dignified by the title of a road, amid the incomparably lovely scenery of these mountain sides, beneath the green lights and green shades of beech, alder, walnut, maple, chestnut, and ash overhead, by fantastic jutting masses of volcanic rock; while deep below the foaming torrent of the Aschyros, or the Kalopotamos, or the Saleros, rushes and raves with ceaseless roar through the black gorge; then suddenly we emerge on patches of luxuriant maize and hemp, clinging at what one would have thought an impossible angle to the mountain side; the ledge broadens out somewhat, and we find ourselves at the little Greek-named village, Stavros, or Aghios, or the like, where we intend to draw bridle for a noonday halt. Along the wayside are half a dozen open shops, where saddlery, gear, straps, nosebags, saddlebags, and similar articles, all of the gayest colors and the clumsiest forms, along with horse-shoes—if the rough iron plates with a small hole in the middle that are fastened on the hoof deserve the name—coarse tobacco, cigarette paper, sour apples—all fruit here is eaten sour—a few dirty bags, soapy-looking clots of cheese, &c. Not far off is a little building: if it happens to be oblong in form and points eastward, you recognize it for a church; if square, and with its entrance to the north, it is a mosque—in either case it is totally devoid of outside ornament, except the invariable whitewash of the country. As to the peasants' houses, wooden frame-works filled up with rubble, scattered as at random up and down the slopes, each in its own field, with its own little gourd-growing garden, suggesting the idea—a not improbable one, in fact—that everybody has quarreled with his neighbor, and wishes to live as far away from him as possible. The inmates may be Christian or Mahometan equally for anything that the external architecture declares. Poverty is a great leveler of creeds, as of everything else; and a separate harem accommodation supposes an amount of wealth and ease which is far from being realized by any Pontic peasant of our day. Besides, the whole of the house-work, and a good half of the field-work too, is performed by the women; a state of things which naturally renders impossible that absolute seclusion—or, one might more justly say, elimination—of the fair sex, in which the town-living Mahometan delights.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE REDACTEUR PHYSIQUE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There yet exist many persons who believe that to become a notoriety in the Parisian world of letters it is necessary that a journalist should know how to read and write—even there, how to spell. These persons are obviously quite ignorant of the rudiments of French newspaper literature; and they have never heard of the immortal Choquard, nor of the possibility of a *garde du corps* contributing to the columns of a paper without so much as knowing how to spell his own name. If not, how should a Parisian journal with a fashionable clientèle, be able to step over the "wall of private life," and entertain its readers with spicy little anecdotes and innocent scandals? Manners have altered nowadays; dueling has become less famous, and good swordsmen less numerous. Parisian society has grown callous, or the "wall of private life," after a good deal of preliminary battering, has been demolished altogether, and the necessity of a "physical contributor" having proportionately diminished, this distinguished character has undergone transformation. In the good old times the "rédacteur physique" boasted of a monstrous moustache, a thick stick, an equally thick utterance, and a roaring name. Such was the illustrious Choquard, who fought three duels a week for the *Presse*, and two on his own account to keep his hand in. There was something very business-like in the way in which the physical contributor of the *Presse* bespoke, at what was then the Café de Madrid of journalists, a paper in the hands of an unknown reader. "Après vous le *Constitutionnel*, s'il vous plait, Monsieur." "But," answered the reader, "I am not reading the *Constitutionnel*, but the *Siècle*." "Comment! J'en ai donc menti, alors! Vous êtes un polisson." And cards were exchanged, and the next morning the unfortunate reader would be skewered by his valiant aggressor.

Under the softening influences of absinthe, horse-racing, and other late developments of civilization, the "rédacteur physique" of the old stock has died out. His place is now taken by a personage who never dreams of either giving or receiving hard blows. M. Beauvisage, of the *Admirateur Universel*—one of the few Parisian daily papers which support all Governments impartially except such as forget to give them a subvention—is the very ideal of the modern physical contributor; indeed, nature was so good to M. Beauvisage as almost to qualify him for wearing clothes made by a fashionable tailor for a yearly salary. The [illegible] of the great Choquard is not his inheritance, and the rough, raucous tone of that illustrious man of letters is replaced in his successor by a mellifluous voice of equal potency. He is corporeal representative of his journal; he embodies it; he is the *Admirateur Universel* in flesh and bone. Apollo was at no time of life more shapely than he; the regularity of his features has been known to make the wagon figures in a perfumer's shop quiver with envy. His coat comes from the hands of Dusautoy himself, his trousers are made in England, his hat is from Bicard's, his gloves from Jouvin's, and his scent, like Angelo Cyrus Bantam's, is a [illegible]. He wears lavender gloves in the morning and white gloves in the evening, does not belong to any club in particular, but calls on friends at every club, and stands at the most conspicuous window to impress the multitude with the conviction that he is a member of all, and the feet he stands on are so beautifully small that his friends wonder how he contrives to maintain an erect posture. He drops in at 11 o'clock at the Café de Madrid to pick up a store of bon-mots wherewith to delight a duchess at an evening party. He goes out in the world, and is reputed a man à bonnes *fortunes*. In fact, he is no more nor less than a living *réclame* for the *Admirateur Universel* and earns for that journal a degree of respect which is denied to its literary efforts. To do this he is as sparing of words as possible, for conversation might undo what the face, the coat, the gloves, the scent, and the attitude combined, have done.

M. Beauvisage is the reporter of official receptions, balls, and fêtes. In other days he used to go to the Tuileries and the *petits levers* of the Palais Royal; his place is now at the Presidency. Scented, shining, immense, perfect, and exquisite, M. Beauvisage leaves a lingering idea with the officials of the Ministries and the ministers of the Elysée that he is the leading journalist of the Boulevard, whereas he never succeed in leading anything but a cotillion. His literary merits, however, are not to be overlooked. His friends once destined him to Bureaucracy at 1,800 francs a year, but in consequence of a natural antipathy for grammar and an ungovernable tendency to misspell his words, they pushed him in journalism, where he was soon remarked for the extent of his knowledge. He is the man who wrote, apropos of the Suez Canal, that both North and South America would derive advantage from the irrigation of the isthmus which united them; and who asserted, on his own responsibility, some months ago, that the Archbishops of Westminster and Canterbury rowed the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race from a ferry-boat; and further, that both crews met in the evening at a fraternal carouse, where they got very tipsy and fell under the table, according to the custom of the English aristocracy. It would be unjust to him not to mention that on English affairs he is considered something of an authority, having once upon a time made a prolonged sojourn of four days in London on behalf of the *Admirateur*. It was then that he brought forth the information, apropos of the city authorities having bought a new silver service for the banquet offered to the Viceroy of Egypt, that it is customary in good English society to take away the spoons after dinner, whereat Parisians were very much delighted, and wrote multitudinous articles to prove that Englishmen were savages and France the first nation in the world. As a matter of course, the handsome "rédacteur physique" is a chauvin, and is very strong on English [illegible], which he had the opportunity of studying for twenty-four hours; he admires every French writer and firmly believes no Englishman is fit to hold a candle to M. de Lorgans. One exception, however, among French poets, there is, on whom he has never enough contempt to bestow; he alone cannot write verses, and is a disgrace to his mother country—Victor Hugo. M. Beauvisage thinks Victor Hugo a fool, if not worse. He was giving his opinions the other day to a select circle in the foyer of the Théâtre Français between two acts of "Marion Delorme." "This piece," said M. Beauvisage, "it is not a piece; it is a miserable copy of Dumas the younger's 'La Dame aux Camélias.' There is not a situation, not a scene, not a verse, which is not an insult to every moral feeling and a cruel falsification of history. Royalty is foully insulted in the person of Louis XIII. 'Regardez tous, voilà l'homme rouge qui passe!' is an incitation to communalism and to the execution of hostages by the mob. 'Marion Delorme' is a communist play. Victor Hugo is a communard!" and having given vent to these sentiments, the physical contributor lighted a cigar, stroked his moustache, and looked as if he meant what he said.

[illegible]

It is now a well-known fact that no water [illegible] from [illegible]. But these ingredients are [illegible], in fact, salutary, [illegible] proportions. It is [illegible] that some very eminent authorities [illegible] hard over soft water for [illegible], maintaining that the earthy matters [illegible] waters are essential for the con[illegible] of the osseous tissues, and that they [illegible] of the calcareous salts necessary [illegible] of the frame, and that by re[illegible] one of the provisions of na[illegible] this purpose is thrown away. At any [illegible] hard water is generally considered far [illegible] to drink than a soft water.

The character of the impurities to be found in our drinking waters differs considerably according to location, geological strata, &c. Thus, phosphates and silica are notorious in all London [illegible] waters, in small quantities, sulphate of lime, in the proportion of one to fifteen grains to the gallon. It decomposes, in contact with [illegible], and produces sulphuretted hydrogen. Very small quantities of organic matter [illegible] to produce this effect. The presence of [illegible] in river water is the result of the [illegible] of animal matter, and, in surface-[illegible] derived from human ex[illegible]. It may be said that the organic matter [illegible] when fresh or recent, but [illegible] certain conditions of decomposition [illegible] render them deadly.

[illegible] in standing water undergo a kind of fermentation, by which carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other gases, are got rid of, and nitric acid is formed; the water thus undergoes a process of self-purification. But the appreciation of small quantities of organic matters by chemical processes is somewhat difficult. During the evaporation of water the organic matters are dissipated, and not all left in the evaporating basin. The microscope is an important aid. It detects the nature of organic impurities. These consist of dead and living animal and vegetable matters. The dead consist of the tissues of animals and plants, and the [illegible] of these impurities can in some instances be [illegible] manifest. The living matters consist of plants and animals. The filaments of microscopic [illegible] have been found in impure well water; and they have been detected in several waters known to be productive of disease. Among the living animals the forms of infusoria are most abundant. As already remarked, however, many of these forms of animal and vegetable life are not injurious in themselves, but they are most numerous where there is the greatest amount of impurity.

Of the efficacy of oxygen gas in the destruction of every sort of impurity in water, all are of course aware; and one of the most available methods of employing this has been by the use of the ferroso-ferric carbide of iron, or magnetic carbide of iron; this peculiarly rapid and effective mechanical filter possesses also the additional valuable property of attracting oxygen to its surface in the form of ozone, which energetically manifests its presence by the exhibition of its wonderful chemical powers of purification. When water is passed through a filter made of this substance, it is deprived of all taste, color, and smell, and nearly all the deleterious gases it may contain—such as sulphuretted and phosphoretted hydrogen—are forced to combine with the oxygen, and are thus rendered harmless, and the water so treated has little of the tendency to produce animal or vegetable organisms.

One of the most philosophical means of effecting this purification process is that exhibited in what is known as the Normandy apparatus, designed for the preparation of wholesome and pleasant water from sea or other water unfit for consumption. It is at least a great improvement on the condensing arrangements formerly in use. Briefly explained, the heat abstracted from the steam first consumed is applied to the distillation of a second similar quantity of water, and the arrangement employed for condensing this second product is of such a nature as to insure a very gradual but continuous replacement of the condensing water. In this manner the latter becomes sufficiently heated before it passes out of the apparatus to part with the gases which it contains in solution, and which are made to pass into the distilling apparatus and mix with the steam. The condensed product is thus thoroughly aerated; it is then, finally, made to pass through a charcoal filter, which completely deprives it of the disagreeable flavor always possessed by distilled water.

In regard to the action of water on lead pipes, the opinions of chemists have differed considerably. On the one hand, the theory has been very generally entertained that pure soft water acts rapidly on lead, and converts it into an oxide when exposed to the atmosphere. It has also been as generally taught and believed that hard water, which contains neutral salts in solution, does not become impregnated with lead in passing through pipes—the pure water being thus held to be dangerous to use with lead pipes, while, in effect, the impure water is considered safe; the neutral salts in the water preventing it from acting upon the lead, while the oxygen of the pure water has such an affinity for the metal that it leaves its hydrogen, and acts chemically upon it. As opposed to this, is the assertion made by some experimenters that certain pure soft waters do not act upon lead while certain hard waters, which are regarded as most protective, do act chemically upon it, and, therefore, it must be dangerous to use for conveying such water for domestic uses.

The investigation made by the late Prof. Faraday, concerning the mutual action of lead and water in different cases, led him to the conclusion that when rain water falls upon surfaces of lead, it is apt to act on them, and the water thus contaminated, by standing exposed to air, generally clears itself from the dissolved lead—the metal separating as a carbonated precipitate, and falling to the bottom; but when the sea spray has access to the leaded surfaces, the action of the rain water is such that the dissolved lead does not separate in this way, or, if it does, only after a much longer time. It is such water as this that Prof. Faraday recommends to be treated with carbonate of lime; enough whitening or powdered chalk being mixed with the fluid to make it of the consistency of milk—though more will do harm—and the whole to be filtered or to stand until clear. No instance is known of any sample of water, poisoned in the manner mentioned, failing to be freed from the lead by this process.

But, under all the variety and diversity of circumstances which the purification of waters, hard and soft, presents, no universal rule can be given, covering all cases. Indeed, notwithstanding the most enlightened chemists have applied their skill to the elucidation of the problem, it is generally admitted that science, though not completely baffled, has been very considerably frustrated, in its attempts to arrive at a successful result. That progress has been made, however, will readily be acknowledged, when we state that, less than twenty-five years ago, only a sixteenth part of the whole amount of organic matter could be arrested by the then best known process. Subsequently, a German chemist proposed to render water wholesome, which was impregnated with lead, by means of well-burnt animal charcoal, used either by stirring up the charcoal in the water and allowing it to subside, or by filtering the water through a vessel containing the charcoal in coarse powder. The composition thus employed as a purifying medium was a mixture of animal charcoal, silica, and iron—the advantage claimed for it being that, although sufficiently porous to permit of water passing through it as rapidly as by any known method of filtration, it did not allow of the impurities penetrating below its extreme surface, being removable from the latter, at any time, by a brush or cloth.

Various are the methods which have been proposed for the more perfect conveyance of water on the score of cleanliness, &c.—such as pipes of glass, wood, bituminized paper, composition pipes, India-rubber and gutta-percha, tin-lined, &c. The ingenious idea of hardening paper by means of an admixture of bitumen under the influence of hydraulic pressure, so as to render it an advantageous substitute for iron, originated, we believe, in Paris, being suggested by the great utility and value of papier-maché, and by the unique application of paper as a substitute, equal in appearance to stone or marble, for moldings, architectural castings, busts, and statues—it being likewise known that the Chinese construct many of their cannon of prepared paper, lined with copper. The process of fabrication, in the case of these bituminous water-pipes, showed that the material, while it possessed all the tenacity of ordinary iron, with but one-half its specific gravity, had double the strength of stoneware tubes, without, moreover, being liable to breakage, as in the case of other material, and which frequently causes a loss of twenty-five per cent. on the supply. In order to test their strength, two of these bituminous pipes, of five-inch bore and half inch thick, were subjected to hydraulic power, and they sustained, without breaking or bursting, a pressure of some 220 pounds to the square inch—far exceeding the ordinary pressure which iron pipes have to bear. In a test of the transverse strength of the material of a pipe of two-inch bore, it required a breaking weight of more than 400 pounds to effect a fracture. It is claimed, too, that all the advantages peculiar to pipes of this material for the conveyance of water have been greatly increased by recent improvements.

Wooden water-pipes, it is urged by some, may be used as a substitute for iron, answering the purpose as conductors equally well, and at a much lower price. The method of preparation for this purpose consists in winding thinly-cut wide strips of wood, made continuous by splicing at the ends, upon a long form of the size of pipe required, the form being so constructed as to be taken down when the proper number of layers has been applied, thus freeing the pipe from the form. Lateral strength is secured by laying the strips, or laminæ, spirally in opposite directions. The laminæ are passed, before going on the form, through boiling hot asphaltum, by means of which the whole is compacted together and effectually protected from the destructive action of the elements. A pipe made in this manner is found to be exceedingly strong—equal to resisting, as has been shown by repeated tests, a cold-water pressure of 275 pounds to the square inch. Some experiments, made with a view to test the value of such pipes, on the score of strength, with those of ordinary make, have resulted very satisfactorily, the pipes thus experimented with being of various sizes, and subjected to pressure to the actual bursting point. The largest of these pipes had a bore of eight inches diameter; the smallest had a bore of one inch and five-eighths through a pine scantling of three and a half inches. These scantlings were put together in sections, and sustained a pressure equal to a head of 180 feet, and subsequent trials showed that they would sustain a far greater pressure before bursting.

In the manufacture of cast-iron tubes the practice has been introduced, with satisfactory results, of turning off one end conically, and boring out the end of the tube to which it is to be united at the same angle, the end of one tube being thus inserted into the other without the necessity of applying any cement, the junction being effected in this way very readily, and the joint being perfectly tight.

For the preservation of cast-iron pipes, one of the most valuable applications consists of a varnish or pitch made from coal-tar, distilled until all the naphtha is removed, the material deodorized, and the pitch is like wax, or very thick molasses. The pitch is heated to 300° Fahrenheit, and kept at this point during the dipping. As the material deteriorates after a number of pipes have been dipped, fresh pitch is frequently added, and at least eight per cent. of heavy linseed-oil put to it daily; the vessel is also entirely emptied of the pitch, and refilled with fresh material, as often as is necessary to insure the perfection of the process. Each casting is kept immersed from thirty to forty-five minutes, or until it attains the temperature of 300°. After the bath is completed, the castings are removed and placed in such a position to drip, that the thickness of the varnish will be uniform. It is essential that the coating be tenacious when cold, and not brittle, nor disposed to scale off.

Quarantine Investigation.

The Finance Committee of the State Senate met, yesterday, at the Ship-owners' Association Rooms, No. 52 Pine-street, to open the investigation into the management of Quarantine matters. Mr. R. W. Peckham appeared as counsel for the committee. Mr. Henry E. Nesmith was first examined, and testified to his experience of Quarantine affairs. He cited the case of the Peruvian, which had arrived here in May, 1866, with cholera reported on board. She was detained in Quarantine over a month, and had to pay $17,070 25 for burying the passengers, and a further sum of $12,382 before the vessel was released. Terney Brothers, Liverpool, to whom the Peruvian belonged, contemplated starting a line of passenger-ships to this port, but owing to the heavy expenses charged on this ship, no more vessels were sent.

S. F. Shortland was next examined, and testified that he had been connected with Quarantine for about twelve years under Dr. Swinburne, while he was Health Officer. Was employed as lighter-man. Had a complete monopoly of this business. Rates were double the City prices. Had a monopoly of the cooperage business. The prices in this case were also double. Ran the steamer Fletcher, and made $4,000, which he handed to Dr. Swinburne. The property now occupied by the Quarantine authorities at the first landing is owned by Dr. Swinburne and witness. Paid $70 cash for it. The State pays $10,500 per annum for the property. They occupy about twelve acres out of twenty-four. Witness owned one-sixth of the property, and Dr. Swinburne owns seven-twelfths.

Gustavus A. Brett testified that the robberies which were being carried on by the Quarantine authorities was the sole cause of the organization of the Ship-owners' Association. The present administration of the Quarantine laws is highly satisfactory.

D. T. Roache, chief clerk of the Navy Pay-office, was next sworn. He proved to having paid $1,750 charged against the United States frigate Saratoga for doctors' bills, for burial of seamen, and for fumigating the ship. In this bill there were items for champagne and sherry.

R. B. Minturn testified that he, as well as other merchants, had suffered terribly from extortion. Since the present administration came into office there were no grievances.

Dr. John McCartney, Deputy Health Officer, swore that he knew of vessels to be detained for fourteen or fifteen days in consequence of refusing to use the lighters. Bills were made out in the name of the witness, but he never received any of the money.

After the examination of Capt. B. T. Thurlow, who made a general statement of the grievances of the shipping community, the investigation closed.

Life in the Tombs—How the Murderers Conduct Themselves.

The Napoleonic maxim, "Fate rules all men," seems to be believed in by all the distinguished prisoners in the Tombs. Every man accused of a high crime firmly believes that a certain result will follow from his trial. Almost every one believes that he will be acquitted. Sharkey says nothing, and remains perfectly mute as far as his own case is concerned. Nixon, condemned, and awaiting the execution of the dire sentence of the law, is apparently resigned to his fate, and has entirely recovered from the overwhelming terror which seized on him when he was found guilty. James C. King is dying of consumption—and will die, so say medical men, within three weeks, unless he is removed to some hospital. Scannell remains in his cell, as sane as any man walking the streets of the City. Robert Bleakley, who murdered his niece, affects a nonchalance which he does not probably possess. Stokes is calm and cheerful. Simmens, who killed Duryea, is supremely happy in his well-furnished cell. Commissioner Bell, who, during the past year, has taken especial charge of the Tombs, inspected the prison yesterday, and ordered some improvements to be made for the purpose of ventilation, to which the natural construction of the prison is much opposed.

Early Fruit and Vegetables.

Vegetables and fruit of this year's crop have made their appearance in the market. They come from the West Indies and the Southern States, and are as yet expensive luxuries. Bermuda is the point from which the earliest supply is drawn. Onions and new potatoes are received from there some seasons as early as February. This year the arrivals have been delayed until March, and the little which came in that month was of poor quality. After Bermuda's offerings come those of Florida, South Carolina, Norfolk, Virginia, and Maryland. The hot-houses of Boston also add to the supply, and their products are sent to New-York City in preference to the home market.

The few strawberries which have come to us from Charleston, S. C., have been sold readily [illegible] $2 50 per crate. Radishes from Norfolk have brought $3 to $4 per hundred; asparagus from the same place [illegible] cents per bundle, and from far-off California 75 cents to $1 at wholesale. Florida green peas have sold at wholesale for $4 50 to $5 per crate or barrel; spinach, $3 to $4 per barrel; hot-house cucumbers, $4 to $5 per dozen; good Bermuda tomatoes at $1 50 to $4 per box, and Bermuda potatoes (new) have sold, in quantity, for $10 per barrel. Kale, a species of sprouts or greens, has been arriving in considerable quantities from Maryland, Southern New-Jersey, and Norfolk, and is selling at $1 50 to $2 per 100 bunches. Retailers are holding these vegetables at very high prices, and a gentleman last night paid $1 for two tomatoes, and $1 50 for a bunch of asparagus for his Sunday dinner. Soon these vegetables and strawberries, the forerunners of all our fruits, will be plentiful, and low enough in price to be within the reach of persons of moderate means.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

French Cooking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you think I write this from animosity toward the Société Culinaire, you are mistaken. I do not, Sir. I would respectfully ask, "What is French cooking?" You cannot tell, you reply. You do not know, and what is more, you do not wish to. Well, Sir, on that point I agree with you. But I can tell you what French cooking is, Sir. It is bay-leaves, cloves, garlic, fried bread; it is brown sauce made from bones, fat, chickens' heads and feet, and similar portions not used in this country by the natives thereof. This is not a funny letter, Sir; this is serious. I am resolved to expose it. I suffer, Sir, from a sense of injury. I have been accustomed to look upon French cooking as high art, but I no longer entertain that view respecting it. It is a delusion and a snare. I maintain, Sir, that a ham encased in jelly is not a work of art. All you have to do is to make the jelly, the ham being already made, put the same in a dish, and pour the jelly over it. Is there any art in this?

Take, also, the salmi of duck, which to the uninitiated looks as though it might be a fine thing. What does it all amount to? What is this wonderful salmi? I will tell you, Sir. It is merely a postponed dinner revamped for the occasion. It is duck's back, (chiefly back,) reposing on a dish, weltering in a brown sauce, easily made from remainder gravies, and illustrated at frequent intervals by the saline and oleaginous olive. Whatever of interest attaches to this dish I maintain, Sir, properly belongs to the olive. It is so odd, unnatural, and foreign to see these fruits stranded in a gravy that the conclusion is irresistible that it is also good to eat. It is not, Sir; it is not good to eat. If an Egyptian or other description of mummy were similarly served, it would be as good and as wholesome, and who among us is there that is fond of a mummy?

French cooking as an economy is overrated. Some simpleton says a French family will live upon what an American family would starve upon. Will they, indeed? I defy any French family to live upon less than what Dio Lewis says he can maintain a family upon—sixty-seven cents a week. Ask the men who pay French cooks if they are economical? I maintain, Sir, that select portions of the American ox, roasted before a fire, are preferable to any invention that can be concocted, any device wherein bay leaves, cloves, garlic, and similar ill-smelling substances are smuggled into food and called good. I also assert that slices of the same animal, properly broiled by an experienced person, are far more desirable in a sanitary and gustatory point of view, than a fillet anointed with a compound sauce, dotted here and there with mushrooms. I therefore repeat that the fruits of the earth, fish, flesh, and fowl thereof, unbedeviled, innocent of "sauce Robert" or Bechamel sauce, are sweeter to the palate than foreign devices, and I ask your co-operation to spread these views abroad.

E. P. W.

A Card from Donn Piatt.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of the 17th April I find telegraphed from here, in the account of the attempted swindle of small office-holders and others, by one Parde, the following:

"McKeam is a printer on the *Capital*, a Sunday paper, and claims to be a nephew of Mr. Donn Piatt. Some of the type of that paper was found at this place, but it had not been used for these circulars."

Now, why your reporter should be guilty of this malicious misstatement is more than I can comprehend. McKeam is not, and never claimed to be, a nephew, or any other relative, of mine. Nor was he, at the time of arrest, a printer on the *Capital*.

DONN PIATT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 18, 1873.

Base-Ball Matters.

During the latter part of this week the Baltimore Club will pass through this City on their way to Boston, where they are to contest a game with the Red Stockings on Saturday. This will be the first championship game of the season at the "Hub." Monday, the 28th inst., the Bostonians start on a tour, going as far as Washington, and playing the Athletics, the Philadelphia Club, the Baltimore Club, and the Marylanders before they return. On their way home they propose giving the Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, a call, and will probably get on a game with the Atlantics. It is to be hoped that the Mutuals will be ready to do something before the Summer season sets in.

As the grounds at Waverley Park are still too wet for ball-playing purposes, the game announced for yesterday between the Resolutes and the Philadelphia Club had to be postponed. Monday, the 28th inst., has now been agreed upon as the time for settling the affair.

The new Washington nine are proving themselves tough customers for any of the crack professional teams to dispose of. Thus far Sterns, their pitcher, has not been batted for a single earned run.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the past week the following wills were proved: Wm. F. Rae, of New Utrecht; Belinda Bergen, of Flatbush; Patrick Burke, Eliza Lane, Jonathan Jones, George M. Klots, James Millward, Wm. Regan, Emily A. Young, John Sullivan, and John S. Farran, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons: Horace King, of Suffield, Conn.; Ashabel Duncomb, William Bagley, George Will, Abijah H. Bainbridge, Martha Hemmingway, John Herbert, Jane Sarimgeour, and Samuel Oakley, all of Brooklyn.

Fatal Railroad Accidents in Jersey.

A young lady named Robinson was killed at the Roselle Station of the Central Railroad yesterday. She was crossing the track in front of her residence, when she was struck by the engine of a coal train, the wheels of which passed over her, killing her almost instantly.

An unknown man was instantly killed at Orange Junction, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday. He was crossing the track at the time and failed to hear the signals of the engineer. The engine struck him and killed him instantly.

Davies' Patent Ratan Life-Boat.

The patent ratan life-boat, the invention of W. B. Davies, of Columbia-street, Brooklyn, is a novel affair, and an improvement on the present life-boats. The boat is made of ratan, is composed of three parts, and is furnished with ventilating tubes fore and aft to receive air and resist water. The rowlocks are of India-rubber to clasp the oars. It is lined with soft felt to prevent injury from concussions, and belts to secure persons to the seats. Water-proof bags are fastened to the keelson to carry fresh water, and others contain salt water as ballast. The boat has a separate apartment for the sole use of ladies and children. The inner boat is covered with a strong canvas, protected by a water-proof composition which will preserve it for years.

Arrest for Violating the Post-Office Law.

Dr. George W. Franklin, of No. 162 Bleecker-street, Dr. Botts, of No. 82 Amity-street, and Dr. Francis E. Andrews, of No. 360 Lexington-avenue, have been arrested for violating the recent act of Congress, prohibiting the sending of obscene matter through the United States mails. Franklin and Botts were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday. Franklin gave bail in the sum of $5,000, and Botts was committed, in default of bail, for examination. Andrews was committed by Commissioner Osborne, in default of $5,000 bail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

1½ P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £100,000, all of which was for shipment to New-York.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d. @9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steadier. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston March and April at 9 1-16d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Provisions—Beef, 82s. ₩ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 40s. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Common Rosin, 8s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, April 19—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 64s.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500	Western Union..	85¾	100	Panama	111
300	do	85⅝	200	do	110½
300	do......c.	85½	300	Rock Island	108⅝
1000	do	85⅝	200	do	108½
500	do	85¾	300	do......s3.	108¼
1500	do	85½	300	do	108⅜
1500	do	85⅝	200	do	108⅝
400	do......c.	85½	100	do	108⅝
400	do	85⅜	100	do	108½
800	do	85¼	100	do	108⅜
400	do......c.	85¼	200	do	108⅝
400	do	85⅜	100	do	108⅜
400	do	85½	100	do	108⅝
200	do......c.	85⅜	100	N. J. Southern	34
200	do	85⅜	100	do	33¾
500	Pacific Mail	59⅞	100	do	34
100	do	59¾	100	do	34¼
200	do	59⅝	500	North-western	79½
500	do	59¾	400	do	79⅝
100	do	59⅝	500	do	79¾
500	do	59¾	200	do	79⅞
300	do	59¾	300	do	80
1500	do	59⅝	200	do	80⅛
300	do......c.	59½	200	Union Pacific	32¾
800	do	59⅝	500	do	32⅞
500	do	59¾	100	do	33
300	do	59⅝	1000	do	32⅞
1500	do	59½	500	do	32¾
300	do	59⅜	300	do	32⅞
600	do	59¼	200	Bos., H. & Erie	3¼
800	do	59	600	do	3⅜
100	do	58⅞	400	St. Paul	58¾
100	do	59	300	do	58⅝
300	do	59⅛	200	do	58¾
300	do	59¼	600	do	59
200	do	59⅜	300	do	58⅞
300	do......c.	59½	400	do	58¾
300	do	59¾	500	do	58⅝
700	do	59⅝	300	do	58½
800	do	59⅝	100	do	58⅜
300	do	59¾	400	do	58¼
200	do	59⅝	100	do	58⅜
1100	do	59⅝	300	do	58⅝
100	Erie Railroad	66⅜	300	do	58¾
100	do	66½	800	do	59
500	do	66¼	200	St. Paul Pref	72⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	101⅝	100	do......b3.	72¾
700	do	101⅝	200	do	72½
500	do	101½	1400	Ohio & Miss	44¼
600	do......c.	101⅝	100	do	44⅜
100	do......b4.	101⅝	200	do	44¼
400	do	101⅝	500	do	44⅜
400	do......c.	101⅝	300	do	44¼
800	do	101½	100	do......c.	44¼
100	Tol. & Wab	69	100	C., C. & I. C	39
100	do	68⅞	200	do	38⅞
500	do	69	200	do	38¾
1400	Lake Shore	92½	100	do	38⅞
200	do......c.	92½	400	do	39
300	do	92⅝	300	do......c.	39
600	do	92¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s C., '81.b3.	120⅝	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119⅝
2,000	do	120⅝	1,000	do......c.	119⅝
25,000	do......s3.	120⅝	20,000	do	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	114	20,000	do......b30.	120⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	117⅛	20,000	do......s3.	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	117⅝	10,000	do......b. c.	119⅞
15,000	do......s3.	117⅛	12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	118
10,000	do......b. c.	117⅝	2,000	do......c.	118
50,000	do	117⅛	20,000	do	118
20,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	117	15,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	114
10,000	do	117⅛	10,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	114
10,000	do	117⅝	10,000	do	114⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 R. c.	112	10,000	do......s3.	114

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	79	400	Pacific Mail	59½
1,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.	19	200	do......b. c. c.	59¾
1,000	N. Car. 6s, old, bet. call	30	100	do	59⅝
			400	do	59⅝
			500	do	59¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	92	100	do......c.	59¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.c.	101⅛	200	do	59⅞
10,000	Erie 3d	97	800	do	60
1,000	Erie 5th	100	500	do	59⅞
2,000	Alb'y & Sus. 2d.	97	400	do......c.	59⅞
1,000	D., M. & T. 1st.	98	500	do	60
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	103	200	do......c.	60⅛
1,000	U. Pac. 1st	86⅛	200	do......c.	60⅛
3,000	do......c.	85⅞	600	do	61
7,000	do	86⅛	200	do	60⅞
5,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	74	200	do	60⅛
1,000	U. Pac. Inc. inc.	73⅛	1900	do	60⅜
2,000	do	73⅝	600	do	60⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	97	100	do	60⅛

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon shows a gradual improvement in the reserves of Greenbacks and Gold Notes. The gain is not so decided as we had reason to hope for from the daily reports of Currency from the Country through the Express Companies. But the Greenback Average is probably a rising one. The Loans are $1,326,800 less than on the previous return. The Greenbacks are $1,126,000 higher. The decrease in Gold is $17,900. The increase on the general line of Deposits is $268,100. The present return brings the Banks within $983,000 of the required line of 20 ₩ cent. reserves to Deposits and Circulation.

The Money market let up to-day to 7 ₩ cent. Currency interest, and the Stock market felt sensibly the impetus from easy Money and the reaction from the panic liquidation of Wednesday and Thursday on the Share speculation. Two or three of the great operators are now in line for the *Bull* account, strengthened by heavy loans made of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges a day or two ago, and also by the advantage, in their favor, of the closing out by failure and otherwise of the weaker holders of Western Telegraph, Union Pacific, New-York Central, &c. The market was fairly buoyant to-day, and closed at the following quotations, as compared with the last prices of Friday night:

Closing Quotations—April 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	119⅞	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅞	119¼
American Gold	118¼	117⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	109¼
Pacific Mail	59¼	59⅞
St. Paul Preferred	71½	73⅛
St. Paul Common	57½	59⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44⅛
Western Union Telegraph	85⅛	86⅛
Erie	66⅛	66⅛
Union Pacific	32⅛	33⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	93⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅛	39
Toledo and Wabash	68⅛	69⅛
Harlem	128⅛	126

The sales of Gold were ½ ₩ cent. lower than on Friday. The speculation is still in the control of the *Bull* clique in the Gold Room. They have nominally in their favor the large Imports of $12,346,613 for the week at this port, while on the other hand the Exports of Produce from New-York are $5,421,753, and the Exports of Cotton direct from the Southern ports $7,750,000. The May Coupons on the United States 5-20s, which have come forward thus far, have been prepaid, with rebate of Interest, at the Sub-treasury and the proceeds reinvested, and the same course is quite certain with the much larger sums of Coupons yet to be received from the other side.

Exchange had a strong upward turn to-day to 108 ₩ cent. 60 days' London, and 108½ ₩ cent. Sight Bills. The London financial Cables to-day reflect firmness in the British and American Funds and ease in Money.

The last prices for the various Public Funds are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	121	5-20 reg., '67	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	119⅞
5-20 coup., '62	118⅛	5-20 reg., '68	117⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	118⅛
5-20 coup., '64	118⅛	10-40 reg	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup	113
5-20 coup., '65	120⅛	5s, coup., '81	116
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117⅛	6s, Currency	114⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 370—*United States* vs. *Reques.*—Appeal from the District Court for Louisiana.—This was a suit to establish petitioner's title to land in Louisiana, under a Spanish grant to his father, in January, 1804. The circumstances attending the grant being regarded as the same as those in the case of United States vs. Lynde, 11 Wallace, 632, where the whole history of these titles is reviewed, and the titles sustained, the court affirmed the decree from the bench.

No. 225—*Thompson et al.* vs. *Frank.*—Error to the New-York Court of Appeals.—The action was brought to recover certain land in Cortland County, and damages for rents and profits of the same. There was a recovery by the plaintiff, defendant here, who proved title by foreclosure and sale to him. On the trial exception was taken to the admission of the affidavits of foreclosure, because they were not stamped under the Internal Revenue laws, and the objections were not good, and the case was brought here, but was not prosecuted, no brief being filed in support of the writ, and no one appearing for the parties. Affirmed from the bench.

No. 228—*North-western Union Packet Company* vs. *Home Insurance Company, of New-York.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—The defendant in error brought this action against the Packet Company for an alleged breach of contract as a common carrier on the Upper Mississippi. The Packet Company interposed a plea to the jurisdiction, and moved a dismissal of the action on the ground that it was a civil case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, of which the Courts of the United States have exclusive cognizance in the first instance. The Court overruled this plea and denied the motion, and the case is brought here, the plaintiff in error maintaining the position assumed below. Affirmed from the Bench.

No. 229—*Wagner and Pales* vs. *Hall, Assignee of Lakin.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—This was an action to set aside a mortgage on lands in Broadhead County, given by Lakin to the appellant, on the ground that it was given in violation of the Bankrupt act. It was alleged that Lakin was hopelessly insolvent when the mortgage was made, to give the plaintiff in error a preference over his other creditors. The court so found, and the judgment was for the assignee.

It is here insisted that, before the judgment could lawfully be against the plaintiffs in error, it should have been shown that they knew of the insolvency of Lakin at the time of the mortgage, and that Lakin knew himself to be insolvent at that time.

No. 249—*Merchants' Exchange National Bank* vs. *Thompson*, No. 250, *Mead* vs. *Thompson.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—These are in fact but one case. Mead was a creditor of Thompson, a voluntary bankrupt, and proved his debt (which was over $2,000) opposing the discharge of the bankrupt. The decree was that the bankrupt be discharged, and that decree was affirmed at the Circuit on appeal. It is here argued that the appeal must be dismissed, because the proper mode of review at the Circuit is by petition under section 2 of the act, and that in such cases no appeal lies to this Court.

The appellant contends that the appeal is authorized by the 22d section of the act of 1798; Brightly's [illegible]

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WOULD take a few pupils to cram for the coming college examinations in June; highest reference; terms reasonable. Address GRADUATE, Box 132 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] EAST [illegible]-ST., NEAR [illegible] [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 25 East 17th-st.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES have an up-town office corner of 32d-st. and Broadway for parties wanting permits and for those wishing to leave descriptions, and orders relative to renting, selling, &c., and where particulars regarding sales of furnished houses and furniture at auction will be received. Furniture appraised, &c. No. 1,260 Broadway, Corner 32d-st.

THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR built and elegantly finished houses, Nos. 10 and 18 West 53d-st., 27.6x65 and extension, and 25x56x100, prices low; Nos. 18 to 24 East 57th-st., 18 to 20 feet front, same, with extensions; also Nos. 19 and 21 West 56th-st., Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d-st., Nos. 19 and 22 West 52d-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA wide four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 East 46th-st. The house was built by Churchill in his best style; is perfect in all its arrangements; has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed, and offers a fine chance to any one who desires a first-class residence for immediate occupancy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS, SINGLY OR IN PLOTS, For sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 95 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 31ST-ST.—(LATE owner just deceased) very substantial four-story high-stoop house, lot 25x100, for sale, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, at a very reasonable figure. This property has an immense prospective value for business purposes not taken into consideration in price asked to-day. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., N. 11 Pine-st.

500 LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH and 11th-av. Boulevards, Fort Washington; plots to suit; property restricted; terms, eighty per cent. can remain two and five years, half at five per cent. interest; prices at average values of disinterested judges. For catalogues and particulars apply at No. 110 Broadway. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

FOR SALE—WORTH SEEING, A CORNER brown-stone first-class dwelling, one of the best built and finest finished houses to find, tastefully decorated, and everything new and perfect; south-east corner 70th-st. and Lexington-av.; to be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brown stone house, 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; furnished a year ago; Goelet lease, 80 years to run; price, $13,000; mortgage, $7,000, can remain during lease. Particulars of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY FINE HOUSES on 5th-av. and near 5th-av. on 38th, 41st, 44th, 46th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 66th sts., from sixteen feet to twenty-seven feet wide, all first-class build and finish at reasonable price. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 21ST-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV., A four-story brown-stone English-basement house in perfect order, painted and frescoed throughout; very desirable for a physician. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY, 100 FEET square, on north-east corner of 56th-st., and 11th-av.; a most desirable location for a large manufacturing business. Terms will be made easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., Corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

AT HALF PRICE—A FINE MURRAY-ST. store, five story, brown-stone front, 25x100 feet, in good order; on easy terms of payment; the owner, in ill health, will sell the store far below its real value. Inquire of F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES for sale on 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, and 56th sts., near 5th-av.; some new houses. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 95 Broadway.

NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT, THREE and four story high stoop houses, replete with every convenience and improvement, for sale at low figures—from $12,500 to $21,000—for cash and mortgage. Will not trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., ELEGANT EXtra wide, extra deep, stone dwelling. For sale low, with or without the first-class furniture and stable. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop houses (College lease) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x80, 20x81, and 16x55. Apply to WM. C. LESTER, No. 47 West 49th-st.

$35,000 A FINE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 20x50x100, frescoed and in fine order, 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; others desirably located, $25,000 to $60,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class brown-stone front houses, Nos. 247 and 249, 18.9x50. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 46th-st.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; possession immediate; price very low; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 161 East 48th-st., 17x53; lot 100. Price with furniture, $22,000; will let, $175 per month. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 EAST 71ST-ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, painted and furnished throughout; terms easy. T. E. POWERS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS—A fine brown-stone English basement house, No. 182 West 24th-st., for sale very cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE— The first-class brick store No. 65 Broad-st.; will be sold at a bargain, on reasonable terms. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ELEGANT and commodious first-class brown stone front houses, on Willoughby-av., between Marcy and Nostrand avs., containing all modern improvements, and built in the most substantial manner; location excellent; accessible by three lines of cars; prices moderate, and terms easy. Persons desirous of securing a pleasant home should call and examine for themselves. For photographs and full particulars apply to DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, No. 58 Wall-st., office of Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 496 Willoughby-av., near Marcy-av., or HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to N. L. McCREADY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x50, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post-office, N. Y.

LOWER WESTCHESTER COUNTY.— To let, suitable for a boarding-house or a gentleman's residence, in the best part of Morrisania; convenient and beautiful drive to Harlem or to the City. A spacious mansion of twenty rooms, containing every modern convenience, equally agreeable for Winter as for Summer residence. Handsomely-improved grounds, ornamented with finest deciduous and evergreen trees on lawn; large garden, with all varieties of fruit; coach-house and stable. Rent, $1,500 per year to a responsible tenant. Address Box No. 3,866 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDson, a new three-story French-roof house, containing twelve rooms with all modern improvements, and about one acre of ground in lawn and trees; eight minutes' walk to depot; forty-five minutes to City by rail; half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one year or more, to suit purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of J. B. LEFURGY, on the premises.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.— For sale or rent, two handsome cottages, containing nine rooms, within twelve minutes' walk of two depots. For further particulars apply to the station agent, or to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

BARGAIN.—PLOT FIVE ACRES IN BLOOM-field, N. J., finely located; high commanding views; four minutes from depot, ten miles from City; great sacrifice. Particulars of A. W. THOMPSON, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARM, EIGHTEEN ACRES, Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; one mile from depot; must be sold; price $9,000. Apply at No. 2 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE.—155 ACRES UNIMPROVED land in Hamilton County, this State, at $5 per acre, cash. Address HAMILTON COUNTY, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TWO LOTS, 50 BY 100, at Chatham, N. J.; price $230; only $20 cash wanted. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., or C. Box 132 *Times* Office.

AT ASTORIA.—FOR SALE ON FRANKLIN-st., house with 15 rooms; garden, fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to RAPALJE & WRIGHT, Astoria.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Seats, villa sites, and farms. TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished. FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the late Frederick Lacy, at Milford, Conn., two and three-quarter hours from the City on line of the New-Haven Railroad. This property contains thirty-three acres of land, with improvements thereon. The house is large and commodious, standing on high ground overlooking the Housatonic River, one and one-half miles from the Sound. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; large lawn and abundance of shade; great variety of fruit; extensive outbuildings; laundry, stables, carriage-houses, barns, ice-house, &c. For particulars apply to or address M. S. BUTLER, Milford, Conn., or JNO. C. DAVIS, No. 29 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 300 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large stone house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $20,000. Also a farm of [illegible] acres, with [illegible] and mill, near Sunbury, same State; price [illegible]. Also, a farm of 60 acres, two miles from [illegible], same State; price [illegible]. Apply to E. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 6 [illegible], Room No. 1, first floor.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELE-gant country-seat on the Hudson, two hours from the City, only three minutes from depot. The house is large and spacious, thoroughly built, and in fine order; all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, stationary tubs, and heated throughout; grounds comprise about four acres, beautifully laid out in garden, lawn, and is well stocked with large and small fruits; there is also a fine grove of native forest trees; carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, &c. It is finely adapted for a Summer hotel. Particulars with E. EMBERSON, No. 80 [illegible]-av.

A SACRIFICE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A handsome new French-roof house, ten rooms, hot and cold water, elevated oven range, bath-room, water-closets, stationary tubs, gas, heater, &c.; the front doors, hall floors inlaid with hard wood, elegantly located on a wide avenue, near depot, large lot; if sold within ten days will take $6,000 for it; house cost more than that to build. J. M. MEEKER & SONS, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT HILLSIDE, N. J.— acres of land situated on high ground, with magnificent views of the surrounding country, New-York, Staten Island, &c., the location is as healthy as any in the State; adjacent to the elegant residences of Kenyon Cox, Esq., Hon. A. Oakey Hall, &c. Part of this land is cleared and ready for immediate building and improving. Price only $600 per acre. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BAYONNE CITY, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—About six acres with large, handsomely-finished dwelling-house, stable, &c., with front on Newark Bay; sixty-three trains daily; the best and most convenient locality near New-York; churches, schools, stores, fine avenues, sewers, and gas; excellent fishing, boating, bathing, and driving. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. 11 to 3 o'clock.

AT YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, &c.

Desirable residences, furnished or unfurnished, FOR SALE OR TO LET. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT TARRYTOWN,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine improvements, and land in high state of cultivation; MAGNIFICENT RIVER VIEW, near New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Bloomfield, N. J., valued at $40,000, forty-five minutes from the City, with about two acres of ground; dwelling with all modern improvements, about 75 feet front, which, with out-buildings, are of good substantial architecture, and all costly; is offered in exchange for first-class City house. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER LAND for sale, 5,400 acres lying on the St. Regis River (a large stream) in Franklin County, New-York, estimated to cut twenty-five thousand feet per acre; convenient to saw-mill and railroad; price $[illegible]; references exchanged. Address GEORGE [illegible], North Bangor, Franklin County, N. Y.

Rapid Transit ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, at HESTON MARSH, No. 113 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., [illegible] miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Board and Flax Spinning Company, No. [illegible], New-York.

COUNTRY-SEAT—ORANGE, N. J., MOUNtain Side—Elegant residence, fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, [illegible] acres, fruit, shade, large stable, with billiard-room; views unsurpassed; macadamized road to depot; for sale at a sacrifice; photographs. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

A SPLENDID FARM OF THIRTY-ONE acres, near New-York, valuable for present use, and of great prospective value; the owner, having no present use for it, and being about to travel, will sell it very cheap and on easy terms; eight miles from City ferries; good for truck, small fruits, &c. F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

A.—A.—TWO FINE DWELLINGS for sale or to let very cheap, and on easy terms, fifty minutes from City Hall; commutation $48 a year; forty-four trains a day, from 6 A. M. to midnight; price $7,500 and $8,500; variety of fruit; fine neighborhood. Inquire of F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT Flushing; immediate possession; first-class residence on high ground, a few minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms, gas, bathroom, furnace, piazzas front and rear; carriage-house, laundry, &c.; lawn under highest improvement. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and good shade; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 22 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST IN a handsome tract of land lying on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, within a few minutes' walk of Orange Valley Station, near schools, churches, and in the midst of elegant improvements, will learn full particulars by addressing H., Box No. 1,262 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT INWOOD, on the Hudson, 218th-st., a new three-story villa; ten rooms; on high ground; handsomely shaded; fine view; every modern improvement. For particulars inquire of H. R. DREW & CO., No. 1 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO NEW houses pleasantly located at Franklin, N. J. Five minutes to station; forty-four minutes to New-York. Commutation, $63 per year; twelve trains daily. Prices low; terms easy. Apply to GEO. S. PORTER, No. 200 Broadway.

A GOOD HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH ten city lots, for sale at Inwood, on the Hudson, three minutes' walk from Inwood Depot; twenty-six minutes from Thirtieth-street Depot; will sell at a bargain. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 1 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

KING'S BRIDGE.—HOUSE AND NINE acres of ground; house has twelve rooms in good order; coach-house, with apartments for coachman, stable, &c.; but four minutes' walk from the King's Bridge Depot; eight or ten trains daily; rent very low. REED & HOYT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings, all in good order, with four, five, or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT JAMAICA, Long Island, a three-story French roof house, in perfect order; water and gas; good location; seven minutes from two depots; surrounded by fine grounds, nicely laid out; rent, $800. Apply at No. 38 Perry-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME COUNTRY RESI-dence at Morristown; modern improvements; all fruits and shrubbery, high and healthful; four acres, upward; will close out property, with carriages, horses, utensils, &c., at a bargain. See photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—MANSARD HOUSE, fourteen rooms, all improvements, lot 60x150, corner Jefferson-av. and Anna-st.; fronts the park; sale cheap, easy terms, or exchange. OWNER, No. 84 Wall-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, COUN-try residence with four acres, or more; fine lawn, and abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 22 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—HANDSOME house; thirteen rooms, piazzas, bay windows, registers, water in kitchen; land 150x500 feet; very healthy; mountain air; depot two miles. OWNER, No. 49 7th-av. Price $6,500.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES FOR SALE—IN size from one quarter of an acre to 300 acres; from $1,500 to $200,000; some to trade for City property. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A CERTIFIED CHECK ON THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK for $10,142 [illegible], drawn by Messrs. Marvin Brothers, to the order of and endorsed by J. B. Ford & Co.

The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE OF ten (10) shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company stock, in the name of Elizabeth B. [illegible], Derby, Conn. Transfer stopped. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to W. T. HATCH & SON, No. 24 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM, MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY. Unequaled in richness and flavor, while the price is much below all others. Families, boarding-houses, hotels, restaurants, and the trade supplied. J. M. HORTON & CO., Late DUNNINGTON & [illegible]. Depots—No. 305 4th-av., and No. [illegible] Broadway.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, without the Sunday Edition.....9
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....3
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The semi-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $15 00; Twenty copies, per annum, $28; Thirty copies, per annum, $39, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

Where the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the club rate is required.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; Ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to foreign countries at the lowest rates.

Clubbing prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Erie Investigating Committee was again used yesterday as the means of obtaining publicity for sundry mean and cowardly slanders, for which the contemptible person who uttered them had not the manliness to take the responsibility. What THOMAS G. SHEARMAN knows by "information," "belief," or "hearsay," cannot be of the slightest consequence to anybody, and when the reported authors of such statements are of the character of COMER or FISK or GOULD, they are hardly likely to gain anything but fresh contempt when filtered through the unclean medium of SHEARMAN'S "recollection." Neither COMER nor GOULD have been able in the slightest degree to tarnish the fair fame of Attorney-General BARLOW, and after they have been fully heard on the subject, it is simply an outrage to allow a disreputable member of disreputable legal firm to gratify his personal spite by hashing up a mass of innuendoes and inferences, and calling it evidence.

Another railroad slaughter is reported, and the details repeat the story of reckless carelessness which has become so familiar by frequent repetitions. A bridge on the Shore Line Road having been carried away by a freshet, there was no watchman to warn approaching trains of the fact, and we have the natural result in the killing of several persons and the wounding of many others, as it was inevitable that the first train which came rushing through the darkness should plunge into the abyss caused by the broken bridge. It is apparent that had the track of this road been properly policed these lives would not have been lost. The fact that at this season bridges are peculiarly liable to be washed away makes the negligence in this case grossly culpable. At ordinary times, perhaps, no extraordinary risk would be assumed in leaving a bridge without a watchman during the night, but to do so now is to invite disaster. The only way to make railway disasters less frequent is to make them costly to the company. When companies are made to pay heavy damages for every person killed or maimed by careless management they will be convinced it will be cheaper to avoid catastrophes.

Certainly Justice SHANDLEY and, perhaps, the police fully deserve the censure they receive in the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of JOSEPH MCGUIRE, who was shot while in a Third-avenue car, and died of the wound. Not being able to get the real assailant, the police arrested an innocent citizen, who happened to be riding in the car, and, although there was not a particle of evidence against him, the magistrate committed him without bail. For the police there might be some excuse, as in the confusion incident to such an affair they could innocently make a mistake, but for the magistrate, who was supposed to have made a judicial investigation, there is none whatever. The police, it appears, became aware of their error, and the officer taking the prisoner to court swears he told Justice SHANDLEY he believed the accused entirely innocent. It is this sort of police justice which Mr. BLUMENTHAL eulogized the other day, and of which the Democrats generally were greatly enamored. Mr. BLUMENTHAL might possibly prove of great value to his country in the State Senate, but we would rather take the chance of getting along without him in that exalted sphere than have a continuance of this sort of justice. We hope, therefore, the Senate will speedily pass the bill to reform the police courts; this one incident is enough to show the urgency for speedy action in the matter.

Sensational reports about the death of the Pope having occurred, but being kept a secret till his successor is appointed, ought to be received with numerous grains of allowance. This sort of stratagem was a possible enough thing a century ago, and even in these days of railroads and telegraphs might have been successfully attempted had Rome still continued to be merely the capital of the States of the Church. But with a restless, prying, and gossiping populace on one side of the Tiber, undeterred by Papal police from publishing to the world all they know; with foreign ambassadors both at the Vatican and Quirinal watching intently for the first hint of the approaching dissolution of PIO NONO, and with no particular reason that can be perceived why the announcement of his death with [illegible] delay, it is safe to say that the [illegible] would not [illegible] London more than [illegible] the [illegible] of that event will be received.

Before the Board of Education decides to reduce the salaries of the teachers, all the questions involved should be carefully considered. That the pay of some City officials has been extravagant is no reason why the reasonable rewards of the teachers, upon whom the efficiency of our schools chiefly depends, should be reduced, and the board will not be justified in taking any of his hard-earned pay from a principal who gets only $3,000, because a police commissioner who gets $15,000, has had his salary cut down. The arguments against any reduction in the teachers' salaries are fairly and forcibly presented in a letter we publish this morning, to which we call the attention of the members of the board. We do not believe public opinion demands or will justify any reduction, but, on the contrary, that it would consider an equalization of these salaries, by increasing the pay of the female teachers, to be a wise economy. We certainly can see no reason why a female who does the same work, and doubtless does it as well, should receive only about half the reward accorded to a male. Instead of contemplating the reduction of any of the salaries, the board would better serve the public interests by considering the question of equalization.

The President and the Indians.

The popular excitement in regard to the deserved chastisement of the Modocs should not be allowed to blind us to the true scope and intent of the President's policy toward the Indians. That policy has already been accurately defined in these columns, and Secretary DELANO'S letter, which we published on Tuesday, may be referred to as a confirmation of the justness of our definition. In all probability, history will hold it as one of the crowning glories of Gen. GRANT'S Administration, that he has inaugurated, and is seeking to carry out, a policy of such sound wisdom and humanity toward these wild tribes. Himself a soldier, and accustomed to border-life in contact with the Indians, he understands well what has led to the incessant difficulties with our barbarian neighbors, and what policy alone is calculated to settle them. He knows how many of the bloody and expensive wars with the Indians have arisen from the treachery, corruption, and rascality of the white agents; how often a single bargain broken by these unprincipled men, a single murder of an Indian committed by some white border ruffian, or some act of apparent bad faith by minor agents of the Government, has lit a great conflagration along the whole border, and has stirred up thousands who knew nothing of the outbreak, to take up arms against the white men. Like all our best army officers, Gen. GRANT does not show the border feeling of revenge and hate toward the Indian. He sees that there have been faults on both sides, and is determined that in the future the dealings of the Government toward these wild tribes shall be worthy of a Christian State and a powerful people.

The famous peace policy had for its object in the first place to place the Indians on "reservations," that is, to separate them from the border population, with whom they are always in conflict, and to put them on lands where they can be by themselves, and where they can learn some of the rudiments of civilized life. Many of the tribes who have been thus located have begun already to learn agriculture, and to feel the influences of civilisation and the Christian religion. One of Gen. GRANT'S own family, Col. DENT, was for years one of the most successful superintendents in thus civilising the Indians in Southern California. The Pah Utes, also, under Superintendent PARKER, have made remarkable advance. Many other tribes have shown that they were not the irreclaimable wild men that they were supposed to be. However harsh or unjust the removal might seem, it became an absolute necessity as railroads and settlements penetrated into the wilderness. It would not be reasonable to permit the progress of a great nation to be impeded by barbarians who could be bound by no treaties or law. Whenever it was found that a tribe of Indians were determined not to go upon a reservation, and to continue their plunderings and outrages upon the frontier settlements, then it was the policy of the President to treat such tribes as public enemies, and to reduce them by force to submission. The Government have had no sentimentality in the matter, where Indians declined reasonable and humane offers.

The President was also resolved that the incessant frauds and peculations practiced by white agents upon these savages should come to an end, and that one source, at least, of Indian wars should be dried up. The mode in which the President endeavored to carry out these objects was one of the most characteristic and original efforts in his Administration, and will long be remembered to his glory. He strove, as far as possible, to place the appointment of these agents in the hands of the religious organizations of the country, so that the most humane and religious bodies among the people might have a direct share in all the relations of the Government with the red man. These agents, selected by the churches and the Quakers, who are known to be friendly to the Indians, were to distribute the supplies of the Government among them, and to aid in their intellectual and moral culture.

The Indian Commission, in association with the Government, were to build churches, open schools, organize Sabbath-schools, and do everything whereby these tribes might be advanced in civilization, with the hope that they would ultimately become citizens of this Republic. It is this humane and enlightened policy, affecting the interests of hundreds of thousands of people, which it is now sought to break down by a wild cry of revenge for a murder perpetrated by a few desperate ruffians. We all lament, indeed, the death of so useful a public man as Gen. CANBY, and we all feel a horror at the treachery and barbarity of the desperadoes who murdered him, but we are never to forget that, according to the Indian code, they had a precedent and an excuse for the deed.

A precisely similar act was committed on their tribe a few years since by a United States officer—a certain Capt. WRIGHT—who invited the Modocs to a feast, and then murdered them. The red man has only copied from the white man. For their own murder and treachery, these Modocs should be punished; but, for a penalty on this ruffianism, to kindle a war with hundreds of tribes along the frontier, to break up this enlightened policy of the Administration, and to spend millions of money and hundreds of valuable lives, would be the height of folly. Nothing but humanity and firmness combined will ever settle the Indian difficulties on the border. No amount of mere revenge or punishment will bring about peace. Our public men should be statesmen, and should not be led into joining the frontiersman's cry for blood because a few ruffians have murdered a valuable officer. Moreover, we are a Christian people. We have no right to make vengeance our principle. We are under obligations of great forbearance to the weak tribes whom we have dispossessed of their homes, and whom we have trampled upon incessantly from the beginning of our history. This popular shout of "blood for blood" toward the savages of the West, is unworthy of a powerful nation and a Christian people.

The Decline and Fall of Nathaniel Sands.

Among the remaining RING officials who will be turned out of office by the new charter is Mr. TAX Commissioner SANDS. That venerable man is henceforth to be debarred from all access to the Municipal Treasury, even as though he were a confessed scoundrel like CONNOLLY, or a runaway thief like TWEED. With nothing but the $70,000 of the people's money which he so skillfully transferred to his own pocket, and, perhaps, the frugal savings of his salary—not paid, however, during Controller GREEN'S term—the modern *Casby* returns to private life, from which he will hardly again emerge, unless he is asked to occupy lodgings at public cost amid the delightful scenery of Blackwell's Island.

The rise and fall of NATHANIEL SANDS cannot now be properly celebrated, since the pen has dropped forever from the hand of the biographer of *Pecksniff* and *Casby*, the great exemplars whom he has so successfully rivaled. Most of our citizens remember, however, that Mr. SANDS first became known as a public man through the medium of the Citizens' Association, of which he was the Secretary. His solemn deportment and his patriarchal appearance gave him a reputation for tremendous sagacity and unparalleled honesty among those members of the Association who were not intimately acquainted with him. So much white hair and such an expansive forehead could not fail to attract attention and respect. And so it came to pass that Mr. SANDS gradually became the real head of the Citizens' Association, and finally induced Mr. TWEED to regard him as a desirable purchase. So well had he played his game that when he sold himself to the Ring he was able to virtually disband the association out of which he had previously made his living. A bargain so well made and carried out argued the possession of a powerful mercantile intellect on the part of Mr. SANDS, and the consciousness that his fellow-citizens would recognize his ability in this respect doubtless reconciled him to the utter loss of his former factitious reputation for integrity.

Once openly enlisted in the service of the Tammany thieves, we all know how earnestly he strove to earn his pay. His white hair fluttered in editors' rooms, and his solemn voice, asseverating, in his own peculiar dialect, "I done what I done from the purest of motives," was heard wherever his owners fancied that he could be successfully used as a stool-pigeon. He even undertook to play the part of an educated Tammany brave, and to take from the Ring the reproach of the vulgar illiteracy of its ignorant leaders. With this view, he employed a young man to write essays and lectures for him, which were published as the work and under the name of NATHANIEL SANDS. Unfortunately for him, these productions, although written without that defiance of grammar which marks Mr. SANDS' conversation, were so utterly preposterous as to entirely fail of accomplishing their purpose. However, the hair, the forehead, and the cunning of Mr. SANDS were all at the service of TWEED and his other pals, and if they did not fulfill the expectations of the purchaser it was not the fault of Mr. SANDS himself.

How he will occupy the remaining years of his life remains to be seen. In the immediate circle of his own acquaintances, who know his real character, he can hardly find room for the practice of that elaborate hypocrisy which has hitherto been his chief occupation. There is, however, an employment which is eminently suited both to his tastes and capabilities. The life of a private detective is precisely the thing for the ex-Tax Commissioner. Doubtless he has already thought of the pleasures and profits which such a profession would bring to him. Hypocrisy, or the pretense of being what he is not, is the constant and necessary pratice of the private detective. To spy upon the actions of other men; to worm himself into their confidence, and to betray them when the moment arrives; to dog the footsteps of women, and to collect evidence that will ruin their reputations; to associate himself with thieves, and to compound their crimes when by so doing he can put money in his pocket—these and like pursuits make up the daily life of the meaner sort of private detective. What a paradise such a life would be to Mr. SANDS, and with what zest he would enter upon a business for which he is so admirably adapted. In all probability, he has already decided upon entering this congenial profession; if not, he will doubtless accept with the warmest gratitude the hint which is here offered to the broken-down hypocrite, whose canting whine will no longer be heard in the Municipal councils of New-York.

Salaries Under the New Charter.

Section 116, of the new charter, offers great consolation to a tax-burdened people, and is more creditable to the Legislature than any other portion of the new law. There are other sections whose operation will be found equally salutary, and will save larger amounts of public money, but in these party patronage is not directly and greatly reduced. In the salary section of the law, however, the emoluments of office-holders were reduced nearly one-half. It required some devotion to Reform for the Legislature to do this, and not being disposed to withhold from that body any credit it has fairly earned, we call public attention to the great good which will be accomplished by the charter in this respect.

An examination of the salary section shows that the pay of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, and the heads of departments, under the existing law and the new charter, is as follows:

	Existing charter.	New charter.
Mayor	$12,500	$12,000
Controller	12,500	10,000
Corporation Counsel	21,500	15,000
Commissioner Public Works	10,000	10,000
Police Department	55,500	33,000
Charities and Correction	50,000	16,500
Park Department	....	6,500
Fire Department	50,000	17,500
Health Department	30,000	11,500
Docks Department	50,000	13,500
Taxes and Assessments	40,000	16,500
Building Department	7,000	8,000
Commissioner of Accounts	....	3,000
Aldermen	90 000	61.000
Total	$429,000	$232,000

There is shown in this table a saving of $197,000 per annum. But this is not all, for the salaries of the Marine Court Judges are reduced to $6,000, and of the civil and police justices to $5,000, making a saving in the pay of these judicial officers alone of $114,000, thus bring the aggregate up to $311,000. The provision that no subordinate shall receive a greater salary than the highest salary paid to a head of the department, will also result in large saving, especially in the Department of Docks, where the enormous salaries paid to engineers will be largely reduced. The Superintendent of Police, under the new charter, can be paid $10,000, but as four of the Commissioners receive only $6,000 each, it is not probable they will fix the salary of their subordinate at an amount larger than their own, so that in this one item there will be a probable saving of $4,000.

In this one respect at least, the Republicans have made a record in the Legislature to which they can point with pride. In the item of expenditure for salaries of the leading officials over $350,000 will be saved, and in the decrease of the general pay-rolls which must follow the inauguration of the new order of things, the saving will not fall much below $500,000. Nor is this a transient reform, as no party will dare to again make the pay of petty magistrates $10,000 per annum, nor to pay Police Commissioners $15,000 each. The salaries as fixed by the new charter are ample to secure proper incumbents for the several offices, and the interests of economy and improved administration are thus reconciled.

A Wonderful Escape.

Nothing more sternly rebukes the pride of science, or in general, of what is termed "progress," than the sudden recurrence of one of those tremendous disasters which we have vainly hoped the superior knowledge of our modern time would enable mankind to forestall. When such a catastrophe happens as that which overtook the *Atlantic* we awake, with a shock, to the fact that larger ships, more powerful engines, and the multiplicity of conveniences in the shape of gilded saloons, sumptuous state-rooms and electric bells, do not assure safety. The crazy little *Mayflower* crossed the sea without harm, but the massive and superb *Atlantic* was shivered into ten thousand fragments. Whatever may be said about the cause, there is no escaping the fact; nor can we evade the inference that what has been may be again. A striking exemplification of this converse experience, where, on one hand, peril and death are encountered when totally unexpected, and, on the other, wonderful preservation occurs under most adverse circumstances, is furnished by the sad fate of the *Atlantic* and by another marine disaster, which has recently overtaken the bark *Elwell*.

The story of the latter vessel has the regular old-fashioned ring of "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea." A fine new craft, on her first voyage, the *Elwell*, was bound from Cardiff to Valparaiso. She carried a crew of fifteen and an experienced master, and was loaded with coal. After safely doubling Cape Horn, the ship was discovered to be on fire below. The flames originated, it is said, in spontaneous combustion of the coal. For five days the crew did battle with the growing conflagration, doing all men could who strove with the energy of desperation, but in vain. The Captain, meanwhile, was doing his best to get the ship to Talcahuana, or, failing that, to the Island of Juan Fernandez. At last, after two of the sailors had died, either from over-work or suffocation—the account at hand is vague on this point—the *Elwell* had to be abandoned. The bark was at this time in the South Pacific, some hundreds of miles from the nearest land. By careful management the best boat was saved, and in her the Captain contrived to store ten days' provisions before leaving the burning ship. Then, with eleven officers and sailors, and the stewardess, who was the cook's wife, Capt. WREN set forth with his sextant, compass, and chart, to fight his way to the land. Happily the wind was blowing fresh from the westward, as it usually does at that season near Cape Horn, and this favored the Captain's plan, which was to get into the Straits of Magellan. But the rudder of the boat was broken in getting clear of the ship, and the luckless mariners were forced to steer with an oar. They had a good sail, however, and the [illegible] ing were able at first to run before the wind. On the other hand, the rain, hail, and snow were almost incessant, and the sufferings endured by the party were terrible. Before they could reach the coast of Terra Del Fuego, the unfortunates began, one after another, to die. For more than ten weeks the struggle was kept up by the survivors for life and rescue. In the end they got into the Straits—the Captain, two men, and the woman being all who were alive of the original party. Their food and water were entirely gone, and they had to venture ashore, despite the risk of capture by the Fuegan cannibals, to get shell-fish and drink. The Captain still pushed resolutely through the numerous islands for the main channel frequented by steamers. Presently another man died, leaving but three survivors in the little boat. They had been nearly three months sleeping and waking, in wet clothes, and living finally on nothing but muscles scraped from the rocks. What seems amazing is that the woman, in this pitiful struggle, should have outlasted ten stalwart men.

At last this heartrending experience was to come to an end. One morning at sunrise, when, faint and exhausted, the three began to feel that another day must finish them, the White Star steamer *Tropic* hove in sight, and in a trice discovered, and took them on board. Considering the usually tempestuous character of the weather in that region, the prodigious sea that often runs there, the length of their voyage in the boat, and the frightful exposure to which they were subjected, the preservation of these three waifs appears scarcely short of miraculous. The contrast between their fate, menaced as they were, and that of the lost ones of the *Atlantic*, who never dreamed of their peril until the jaws of death were open to receive them, is mournfully impressive. Fresh warning is there here—and fresh warning it would seem is everywhere needed—that safety on the seas lies not always with bigness and power, any more than the race is always to the swift or the battle to the strong.

Bells and Bell-Playing.

Everybody is aware that a chime of bells was hung in the tower of Grace Church at Easter-tide, but comparatively few yet know from hearing, the delightful quality of the new carillon. It is worth a special journey to learn what can be done in the way of bell music, when a real bell-player strikes the *clavecin* of the Grace Church chimes. We must confess that heretofore, although we have taken a hint from *Dick Swiveller's Marchioness*, and tried to "make believe very hard," the bell music of America has been quite tame compared to that which delights the ears of the people of Belgium, the "loving and beloved of bells." There, as an eloquent writer expresses it, "the wind that sweeps over her campagnas and fertile levels is full of broken but melodious whispers;" here, badly attuned bells of varying *timbre* play unmusical airs and suggest noise rather than harmony.

The great fault in most of our chimes is, perhaps, not so much an absence of mellowness, but a difference in the *timbre*, or quality of tone, between members of the same carillon. This imperfection has been so far overcome in the chime at Grace Church, that an evenness of effect marks its music which recalls the "melodious thunder" of a vast organ. Listening to the sprightly airs that float out from the new bells, we are carried back to the memorable age when VAN DEN GHEYN lived to perfect an art which so nearly died with him that, even in his own country, he has never had a worthy successor. This great bell-player made his grand success on the first day of July, 1745, when a large number of musicians competed for the honor of becoming *carilloneur* of St. Peter's, at Louvain. He entirely distanced all competitors, and was duly installed in the office, which he filled for many years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the town. VAN DEN GHEYN was not merely a player, but a composer as well, and, by good fortune, quite a number of pieces of his bell music were preserved, and have lately been unearthed, and some of them published for the benefit of modern students. These pieces are remarkable both for general merit and special adaptability to the effects to be had from bells. From them it is to be hoped that such knowledge of the art of harmonizing bell music may be gained that a revival of the carillon may yet be had, which shall extend to all music-loving lands.

Belgium has the honor of first applying bells to the production of music. The precise time when this invention originated is not known, but in the sixteenth century the use of a small peal in connection with town-clocks was common, and the rise of bell-music was so rapid when once fairly started, that in the century following, carillons were to be found in all the chief towns of Belgium. Among the finest now remaining in use are those of Louvain, Tournay, Ghent, Bruges, Mechlin, and Antwerp Cathedral. The first-named have each some forty bells, while the Antwerp carillon boasts no fewer than sixty-five. Carillons are played by a key-board, or *clavecin*, communicating by wires with appropriate bell-hammers, the principle of arrangement being the same as in the organ or piano. In addition to this, every chime of importance, especially where a clock is set, is provided with a second series of keys, on which a revolving barrel acts, as in the music-box or hand-organ, and by means of little pins or spikes on its surface is made to play either simple progressions or regular tunes.

Although serious performances on bells are so seldom attempted now-a-days, interest enough in this particular form of musical art has remained to secure the production of bell-ringing machinery of a perfection in keeping with the general improvement in modern musical instruments. With this, and the facilities possessed by the founders of our [illegible] why a revival of the [illegible] should not occur. The erection of a few more chimes like that of Grace Church would, doubtless, contribute to this end, and could players then be induced to study the compositions of VAN DEN GHEYN, and to learn how to avoid harmonies which, however delightful from other instruments, produce only confusion when rendered by a carillon, we might hope that an early day would witness the revival of the almost lost art of bell-playing.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Local Notes and Announcements.

DRAMATIC.

The revival of "Divorce" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre and the appearance of the Vokes Family at Niblo's were the only incidents of the week at the City play-houses. No notable occurrence is to be awaited, for some days at all events. A few changes are, however, to be mentioned, as part of the proclamations concerning the entertainments to be enjoyed on and after to-morrow. At Booth's Theatre Mr. Boucicault will act in "Arrah na Pogue" and "Kerry." At Niblo's "The Wrong Man in the Right Place" will be substituted for "The Belles of the Kitchen." At the Olympic a fifth edition of "Humpty Dumpty" is to be published. And at Wood's Museum "The Gambler's Crime" will make way for "Escaped from Sing Sing." Elsewhere the attractions alluded to time and again are expected to prove as potent as ever.

MUSICAL.

Thanks to Mr. Thomas' enterprise and talent, of which the project of a festival week affords new proof, the lovers of music will have plenty of occupation on and after Tuesday night. The full programme of the series of concerts appears elsewhere; so we need say nothing more on this point. We are requested, however, to ask special attention for the afternoon rehearsals, which are sure to be quite as attractive as the subsequent performances, and which offer special advantages to out-of-town *dilettanti* and to the fair sex.....A very fine matinée concert, given by Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski and Mr. Thomas' orchestra, delighted a large audience at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rubinstein recited, with rare expressiveness and clearness, Schumann's exquisite concerto in A minor; Mr. Wieniawski contributed the first movement of Mendelssohn's well-known violin concerto, and had to add to his task a delivery of Vieuxtemps' "Air Varié;" and the band discoursed, with its wonted precision and effect, a number of familiar pieces. There will be no matinée by these performers to-morrow.....The sixth and last Philharmonic concert of the season took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Mr. Rubinstein conducted a recital of the "Ocean Symphony," and Mr. Wieniawski played Spohr's concerto known as the "Gesangscene."....On Saturday evening next Mr. Ole Bull and several excellent artists are to give a concert at the Academy of Music in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The programme runs thus: Pianoforte solo, "Rigoletto," by Liszt, Mr. Joseph Hart Dodek; duet, "Italiani in Algeria," by Rossini, Miss Graziella Ridgway and Signor Ferranti; violin solo, allegro, B. minor, by Paganini, Mr. Ole Bull; polonaise, "Mignon," by Thomas, Miss Graziella Ridgway; pianoforte solo, "Le Reveil du Lion," by Kontski, Mr. Joseph Hart Dodek; "Largo al Factotum," by Rossini, Signor Ferranti; violin solo, "The Mother's Prayer," by Ole Bull, Mr. Ole Bull; duet, "Crispino," by Ricci, Miss Graziella Ridgway and Signor Ferranti; violin solo, introduction and variations on the theme, "Lilly Dale," by Ole Bull, Mr. Ole Bull....Mr. Charles Levy, well known in musical circles, sailed for Europe yesterday, and will return in season for the performances of Italian opera with Mme. Nilsson, in the Fall.

Home Notes.

The concert tendered to Miss Cary by the citizens of Portland, Tuesday night, was brilliantly successful....Mme. Lucca and Mr. Maretzek's company were last week in Cincinnati. The series of representations was commenced with Mme. Lucca in her grand personation of *Leonora* in "La Favorita." On the second night the performance of Miss Kellogg in "Martha" elicited the following expression of opinion from the critic of the *Commercial*: "Our musically inclined citizens have in the course of several seasons become acquainted with Miss Kellogg's merits as an operatic artist, and no fresh tribute is needed to freshen the admiration in which she is held. Her voice, possibly, is riper and more powerful, but its delicately beautiful soprano quality remains unimpaired. Her archness and beaming loveliness in "Martha" adorn the part, and her refined, intelligent acting is a source of pleasure secondary only to her clear, pure notes. We have never heard Miss Kellogg sing 'The Last Rose of Summer' with such thrilling pathos as last night. When the final simple, but exquisite cadence ended, the call for a repetition was tumultuous, and after she had given one verse of the noble English words, a second *encore* was all but insisted upon."....Mr. Mark Smith was at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. Lingard was last week in Wilmington, Del....The New-Orleans Opera-house, which was built at so much cost, and which had stood so long an ornament to the city, is about to be sold at auction in order to satisfy a judgment of partition in the suit of the liquidating commissioners of Opera-house Association *vs.* Henry Beau, liquidator, and Delta Insurance Company....Mr. Harry Pearson has just had a benefit night at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music....Miss Neilson was at McVicker's Theatre....Mr. Stuart Robson was at Aiken's....Mrs. Chanfrau was at the Boston Theatre....Miss Leclercq was at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Miss Coombs was at Library Hall, in Pittsburg....At the Pittsburg Academy of Music English opera was the attraction ....The Lydia Thompson troupe was at Wall's Opera-house, in Washington....Thursday, Miss Cushman read in Baltimore....Mr. William Warren is acting in "A Hundred Years Ago" at the Boston Museum....Mme. Janauschek was, last week, at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The San Francisco papers of March 8 mention the appearance of J. W. Davies, the ventriloquist, in that city, as having been remarkably successful. The Metropolitan Theatre was crowded, and Mr. Davies was recalled time and again after the amusing performance he has so often supplied in New-York....Miss Emeline Zavistowski will wed, on April 23, Lieut. Julius C. Shaler, of the United States Marine Corps.

Foreign Affairs.

Signor Brignoli has been singing with great success in Naples, and the local journal *Il Diogene di Napoli* makes the following agreeable reference to his efforts in "Lucrezia Borgia": "The tenor Brignoli has created enthusiasm by his harmonious and sympathetic voice wherever he has appeared. Here his mastery of his art has developed new beauties in the divine music of the immortal Donizetti. Signor Brignoli has held for years a high position in his profession, and his embodiment of the character and recital of the music allotted to him on Thursday evening was ample proof of his worthiness of fame. The morceaux most applauded were the duet with Mme. Biumo, the "Di Pescatore ignotile," which was sung with great effect, and the romanza, "Tu Terra ci dirisero," by Mercadante, which produced a deep impression upon the audience, and was followed by much applause. *Il Giornale di Napoli*, *La Gazetta di Napoli*, *La Rondola*, *Il Corriere di Napoli*, *La Pubblica Opinione* also speak in flattering terms of the gentleman....Mr. Bandmann's performance of *Macbeth*, in Edinburgh, has called forth a critical and complimentary letter from the Earl of Southesk. The latter appears in the *Scotsman*. We find in the following passage, which serves as a key-note to the whole: "Herr Bandmann has studied the character of Macbeth with that

Obituary.

Mrs. Mary Barber Chetwood.

Among the notices of death in the columns of THE TIMES of yesterday morning may be found that of Mrs. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J. She was a daughter of Col. Francis Barber, an officer in the Continental Army, and an aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. Mrs. Chetwood married the late Major William Chetwood, a contemporary at the New-Jersey Bar of the late ex-Justice John Malcom, of the United States Court, ex-Chief-Justices Hornblower and Green, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

In this lady's removal society and the country loses one of the few connecting links with its early history. The old borough of Elizabethtown—the place of her birth—having in early days, as now, the advantages of a seminary and schools of learning, drew to that place families of wealth and influence. They constituted a society remarkable for its refinement and high cultivation. Her father having distinguished himself in the army made the home of her mother a very centre of society of the survivors of the officers and patriots of the Revolution, and a recollection of them and the scenes of her childhood ever impressed her with a love and reverence for the "Revolutionary Fathers," and the cause in which she was reared made her keenly appreciate an exalted patriotism. What had been said of another cherished lady of the Revolution may with truth be said of her—she possessed a fine cultivated and delicate mind; a temper gentle and sweet; a spirit unimpaired in difficulty, patient in suffering, humble in prosperity, cheerful in adversity; a firmness chastened and regulated by clear perceptions of duty and a high sense of propriety. As a child, exemplary for filial reverence; as a wife, for conjugal tenderness; as a mother, for parental affection. Forgetful of herself, and studious of the happiness of others." Her intellect remained unclouded to the last. Her remembrance of men and things past was truly remarkable.

Mrs. Chetwood was allied by blood and marriage to many of the old families of New-Jersey, among them the Edwards, Ogdens, Elmers, Chandlers, Hobarts, and Livingstons. She died at the Chetwood Mansion, where her entire married and widowed life had been spent.

Gross Deception on Chicago Relic-Hunters—More Head Rock.

From the Chicago Journal, April 17.

The demand for "pieces of the Court house bell" after the great fire in this city produced a supply of metal which must have weighed several hundred thousand tons, all said to have formed a portion of the departed bell. Little by little the rage for preserving a bit of bell died out, and as the supply became greater than the demand, quite a stock of metal remains, which, however, can be brought into requisition next time the Court-house and its bell shall undergo a smelting process. But curiosity and relic hunters in the meantime are seeking other objects, and latest among these are pieces of rock at Lake Head, on which the ill-fated Atlantic struck and was wrecked. Already something like half a ton of this rock has "arrived" in the city, in answer to the demand, and those who peddle it declare the pieces were taken from the mass on the day of the wreck! The credulous gobble up these stony mementoes with avidity, and in show-cases in various stores are to be found these chips off the old block awaiting purchasers. It is probable that the sale will reach a few hundred tons, and the stone-quarries in this vicinity are being drawn upon to keep up the supply.

Proposed Convention of Western and Southern Businessmen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—A large meeting of merchants, bankers, real estate owners, and business men generally, was held at the Merchants' Exchange, this afternoon, to further consider the question of holding a convention of Western and Southern Businessmen here next month. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that the Mayor of the city, the members of the city government, and many prominent citizens, who had been consulted, were fully agreed that great benefits would accrue to the entire country from an interchange of views and full, free expression of the wants of the great West and the Mississippi Valley to the members of Congress, through an informal conference in our city and an excursion by the newly-opened railway from this city to the Gulf of Mexico through the Indian territory and Texas.

Knights of Pythias—The Pennsylvania Lodge Restored.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—Upon further consideration of the Pennsylvania question in the Supreme Lodge of the World Knights of Pythias, it was ordered that Pennsylvania be furnished with new rituals, and that her representatives be restored to seats on the floor of the Supreme Lodge. By a unanimous vote of the body the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was then restored to its proper standing. The question relative to subordinate lodges demanding the simplified ritual, coming up, the Supreme Chancellor decided that they had unqualified right to select for themselves, according to the degree of intelligence of the supreme body.

[illegible]

Perhaps no man living, certainly no well-known literary man, has lived a more retired life than England's poet laureate, Alfred Tennyson. He is the one distinguished personage of these times, whom no reporter has ever interviewed, and one of the very few popular authors who has not, at some time or other, appeared in public in other than a private capacity. Yet his face is not unknown in the neighborhood of Temple Bar, and there are a few, among whom the writer of this paper is one, who have heard Mr. Tennyson recite one of his own incomparable poems. The first time I saw the poet was some three years ago or more, in London, in a well-known dingy little old chop-house in the Strand, at that time much affected by literary men. Here, almost any day at noon, might be seen the burly form and full round face of Edmund Yates; the spare, tall figure and finely-cut features of Morris; or George Augustus Sala, red and flustered, boyishly boisterous, and looking suspiciously red about the eyes; with an occasional glimpse of Charles Algernon Swinburne, a thin, pale, cadaverous youth, with great masses of red hair surrounding his freckled brow, who generally held aloof from the rest, and sipped his brandy neat in a corner by himself. Thither, too, later on in the day, strolled wild young barristers from the Temple hard by, and, at rare intervals, in his dark gray suit and Highland cloak, came Alfred Tennyson, to enjoy his quiet chop and tumbler of porter by himself. On one of these occasions I happened to be in the room when the poet entered. There were several literary and professional men present, and a subdued hum went round the place when Tennyson entered. Otherwise there was no stir, and each one present tried to look as unconcerned and indifferent as could be. Yet there were some present who, like myself, had come there on the chance of meeting him, for at this time he was in the habit of taking his frugal lunch at this famous old chop-house as often as once a week. As I looked on his melancholy and solemn face, the great dark beard, the prominent nose, dark, thoughtful eyes, slouched gait, and long black hair, and called to mind some of the many poems with which he had delighted the world, I little thought that within a few days from that date I should be sitting in familiar conversation with their author. But I am anticipating. It is not unlikely that some of my readers would like to be told how the creator of *Enid* and *Vivien* and the *Lady of Shalot* performed the somewhat unpoetical duty of lunching. But beyond the fact that he seemed to eat pretty much like any other man, and to enjoy his porter rather better than most people I have seen drink that refreshing beverage, I can't remember that there was anything very striking in Mr. Tennyson's deportment. One thing, however, I did notice, which was that the distinguished luncher kept his eyes as closely as the nature of his gustatory duties would allow, on a morning paper which he had picked up from the table, one portion of which he read very carefully and intently. When he had finished his meal and paid his score—a humble eighteen pence, (thirty-six cents,) but, though small, giving the lie to the stale proverb that poets never do pay their scores—he rose quietly, and, without looking at the company, left. Curious to know what had so engrossed the attention of so refined and even finical an artist, I stepped over and examined the paper he had been reading. It was doubled long-ways, and as the exposed half contained only one article, there could be no mistake about it. What think you it was? A weighty political leader? an exhaustive review? a philosophical disquisition? an art criticism, or a poetical masterpiece? It was none of these, but only a very sensational and detailed account of an unusually disgusting divorce case that was then being tried, and which the *Daily Telegraph*, the journal in question, had given at a length and with an almost literal fidelity that drew down upon it the thunders of the *Saturday Review*. Instantly my thoughts went back to another and an earlier bard—he who mounted to immortality on the wings of a "Skylark"—poor, mad, generous, unhappy, Percy Bysshe Shelley, who never read any portion of a newspaper except the column devoted to murders, suicides, and crime. Some days later I again stumbled against the poet, this time in Pall Mall, down which he was walking arm in arm with his brother-in-law, Mr. Lushington, the learned Professor of Greek in Glasgow University, of whom we are told in "In Memoriam" that "He wore his weight of learning lightly as a flower." The marked likeness between the two men struck me at once, and I was not surprised to be told, some time after, that Mr. Lushington had been frequently mistaken for Tennyson. Having nothing to do at the time, I turned and followed them as they slowly sauntered down the street, deep in earnest talk, and now and then attracting the attention of the passers-by. After a time they turned down one of the side streets, and up a narrow lane, where they came to a halt before an old book stall. Here they stood examining the books and pamphlets for so long a time, that, having an engagement, I was compelled to leave. But I had not seen the last of them. About an hour, or an hour and a half afterward, as I was returning by the same way, having not the remotest thought of Greek Professor or poet laureate, whom should I see at the same old stall but the two same bibliopholists, apparently arguing over a very dingy copy of what I afterward discovered to be a *Euripides*. I could scarcely believe my eyes, but even if I could have been mistaken in the laureate's face, there was no mistaking the shabby, dark-gray highland cloak, the same article of apparel, doubtless, which sheltered him on that memorable occasion when he

Stood on a tower in the wet.

A fortnight later I received an invitation from a literary friend to meet one or two celebrities at his house after dinner. No names were mentioned, but I went. On entering the drawing-room I found the apartment pretty well filled, and on looking hastily round, to my great surprise and delight, the grave face of the poet laureate almost immediately arrested my attention. At that time I had not quite recovered from the Tennysonian fever, which smites English youth about as certainly as measles attacks the smaller fry. I thought the author of "In Memoriam" quite the best poet of the day, if not indeed of the century, and my delight and confusion—for at that time I had not been in America, and still retained some youthful bashfulness—may be imagined, when the host came over and leading me up to the poet, introduced us. The conversation that followed was at first general and broken; I was confused and diffident, and the poet was reserved and stiff. What first broke the ice was a casual reference on my part to Emerson. What led to Emerson being introduced I quite forget, but at the mention of his name, the poet's face lit up with unmistakable pleasure, as he said:

"Emerson! my favorite author. I can hardly tell you how much I owe that most brilliant of writers."

From this point the talk diverged to American literature in general, and Tennyson took occasion to praise Hawthorne and Longfellow in high terms. Of one poem by the latter he made special mention, quoting two verses from the piece entitled, I think, "The Children's Hour." Many of his criticisms struck me as exceedingly acute, but I can only call to mind two. One of these was on a celebrated figure of speech in Byron's magnificent description of a thunderstorm in the Alps, in which the play of "the live lightning" is said to be.

Beautiful as is the light of a dark eye in woman.

This comparison between an Alpine thunderstorm, and so relatively small a thing as the flash of even a beautiful woman's eye, Tennyson condemned, remarking that it spoiled the effect of the passage by suggesting a trivial and incongruous object, quite out of keeping with the subject. The other criticism had also reference to a figure of speech which occurs in the "Skylark," the wings of which bird are likened to a "cloud of fire." I forget the precise fault found with the expression, but I think the metaphor was pronounced false or strained, if not altogether untrue to fact. On my timidly suggesting that Shelley might have had in his mind's eye the image of a lark suddenly rising into the sky on a Summer morn, its wings suffused in the bright glow of the early sun, Tennyson remarked that was doubtless so, but the word "cloud" was inapplicable. After talking for some time longer I retired, not wishing to bore the poet or monopolize his company more than could be helped. His manner and style of talking are quiet and gentlemanly, with a slight dash of what looks like indolence, and, especially at first, a stiffness and reserve that repel strangers. His eyes have a dreamy expression, and his face, when seen closely, is full of lines that suggest bygone sorrow and care. That night, however, my friend the host assured me that he was in unusually good spirits, as indeed he showed later in the evening, when he actually read aloud a passage from one of his own works. Of course I was infinitely pleased and delighted; but, to confess the truth, it was more on account of the reader than the reading. His elocution was somewhat labored, and he seemed not to try to throw any variety into the reading by marked change of accent. It was, in short, a little monotonous, and, perhaps, over refined. But he threw a good deal of subdued expression into his tones; his voice was low and "musical as is Apollo's lute," and—which was, after all, the chief consideration—he was Alfred Tennyson. On bidding him good-by when we parted, I asked if he had never thought of visiting America. He hesitated for a moment, then answered with a quiet smile: "Yes, I have, but there are objections." At this juncture another departing guest interposed his hand, and I reluctantly left, without having an opportunity of asking what the objections were. Often afterward while I remained in England I wondered what they were; but now that I am in America I do not wonder at all. I can "guess."

CANADA.

The Floods at Montreal—A Number of Houses Destroyed at La Prairie.

MONTREAL, Canada, April 19.—The lower part of this city is still submerged. The greater part of Griffintown is now flooded. The sidewalks have floated away, and boats are paddled about the streets. The inhabitants are suffering in consequence of the flood. At the Village of La Prairie, owing to a sudden rise of the river, the ice was driven in with great violence, and destroyed a number of houses. No lives were lost.

A Report at Ottawa of the Death of the Pope.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 19.—A private dispatch has been received here to-day saying that the Pope died on Monday last, but that the fact had been kept secret to avoid public agitation respecting his successor, until the matter should have been decided in Rome.

The New Governor of Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 19.—Hon. Joseph Howe left here to-day on a visit to his friends in Boston, previous to his assuming the Governorship of Nova Scotia, to which he has been appointed. He was accompanied to the train by a large number of members of Parliament of both political parties.

The Midland Railroad Offices at Port Hope Burned.

PORT HOPE, Canada, April 19.—The general offices and station of the Midland Railway Company at this place were destroyed by fire this morning.

Recovery of Valuables from the Bodies of the Victims of the Atlantic Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 19.—A south-east rain-storm prevails to-day, and it is not likely any work can be done at the wreck of the Atlantic.

The Collector of Customs has received several more lots of money and valuables taken from the dead bodies, including the following: A pocket-book containing thirty-four sovereigns, and some papers showing the owner to have been G. D. Murray, who, with his wife and four children, had been passengers for Chicago; a savings bank-book of the State Bank of Chicago, showing a balance of $553 37 to the credit of Wm. Green; a first of exchange for ten thalers, drawn by MacGregor Jowan on Benhard Behrend, at Caeslin, Prussia, in favor of Augusta Meyers, and a letter from Meyers to Behrend requesting payment; a railway ticket, indorsed with the name of Anton Gun.

The two banks which suspended at Liverpool, N. S., are expected to resume business shortly.

The brigantine Archie, from St. John, N. B., arrived here to-day. She reports immense quantities of ice on the coast, reaching as far up as Beaver Harbor. She was bound for Sydney, C. B., but could not reach that place in consequence of the ice.

The Assassination of Gen. Hindman.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—Lewis Vaugn, alias Frank Burdett, charged with the assassination of Gen. Hindman in Helena, Ark., in September, 1868, was before Judge Halsey, in the Circuit Court, to day, on a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Mary Hindman, widow of the deceased, identified the prisoner as the man who had written several letters to her asking her to come to Memphis and he would reveal the whole plot to assassinate her husband. The prisoner told witness that the party who killed Gen. Hindman was hired to do so by John O. Moore and Dr. Linthicum, of Helena; that his motive in disclosing the plot was partly from conscience, but principally from revenge. Vaugn told Mrs. Hindman that he and Dr. Linthicum went into the yard with a gun on the night of the murder, but he would not say who fired the fatal shot. The prisoner was remanded to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas.

The Suicide of Lieut. Dennison—Domestic Troubles the Cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Lieut. Dennison addressed a letter to his wife's father announcing his intention to commit suicide. In the letter he accuses his father of ill-treating him, and says he was the cause of the rupture between himself and his wife. The latter had sent the deceased a note saying she would never live with him again, and had determined to obtain a divorce.

Capture of an Escaped Negro Convict.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19.—A negro named Albert Fortune, an escaped convict from the Virginia Penitentiary, at Richmond, was recaptured in this city to day, after an exciting chase through several streets. Fortune was charged with horse-stealing, and is a desperate character, having killed two men in an affray in Richmond during the war. He has been lodged in jail to await the action of the Virginia authorities.

A Negro Sentenced to Death.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 19.—The jury in the case of the negro Joe Burton, on trial for committing a rape on a little daughter of Mr. Lanks, of Rehoboth, to-day returned a verdict of guilty, and Burton was sentenced to be hanged on June 20th next.

New-York and Delaware Railway.

The Articles of Association of the New-York and Delaware Railway were filed at Trenton, in the Secretary of State's office, yesterday. The proposed road is to run from the City of New-Brunswick, in Middlesex County, to a point on the Hudson River, within the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson. The length of the road will be thirty-two miles, and the capital stock $825,000, in shares of $100 each. The following named persons are the directors: David P. Patterson, Manning F. Knapp, Ashbel Green, Cornelius S. Blauvelt, Wm. S. Banta, John J. Anderson, of Bergen County, New-Jersey; E. Boudinot Colt, of Passaic; John M. Courtenay, Wm. Bond, Henry M. Alexander, and Leonval T. Guthrie, of the State of New-York, and Alden Ellis, of Chicago. Subscriptions of stock then followed, and an affidavit that they are made, and that said road is intended to be built in good faith.

What Came of Taking a Lawyer's Bad Advice.

From the Troy Times, April 19.

Fourteen years ago, George H. Richmond, then of North Adams, was sued by Dwight Dickinson, of the town of Florida, on the Hoosac Mountain, for the services of a horse rendered on the Sabbath day. The case was tried before the Police Court, and a judgment rendered for $5 and costs. Richmond took his money out for the purpose of settling, but his attorney told him to take an appeal and he would be responsible for all the costs, and Richmond complied with the advice. The case was tried at the Common Pleas Court with the same result. It was again appealed to the Supreme Court, which ordered the case before an auditor, who decided in accordance with previous judgments. Exceptions being taken, it was again ordered before the full Bench, and again decided. The $5 and costs have amounted to nearly the sum of $500, upon which a judgment has been levied and sued. The case has kept Richmond poor. After moving to New-Jersey he has been obliged to return to North Adams to attend to this unhappy lawsuit, which he wanted to settle at first.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, has recovered his health.

David Sims, an Iowa preacher, is accused of burning a little girl with a red-hot poker.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, has nearly recovered from his recent slight attack of paralysis.

William Brown, six years of age, has been publicly lecturing in Baltimore on self-government.

The first female graduate of the University of Michigan has just married one of her classmates.

Ex-Mayor Tarber, of Alton, Ill., bounced out of bed the other night and put a burglar to flight with a poker.

One of the Louisville delegation to the Kentucky Legislature is accused of running a keno bank at Lexington.

Hon. H. B. Swoope, is editor of a large, new, independent Republican evening paper in Pittsburg, Penn., called the *Telegraph*.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, is expecting a visit from the President and Mrs. Grant about the middle of May.

Miss Lucy Potts, of Petersburg, Va., has just had returned to her a photograph album captured by a Union soldier at the surrender in 1865.

A Baptist clergyman, who has preached nearly a quarter of a century, is a member of the present Freshman class of Dartmouth College.

Young Fitts, the New-Hampshire somnambulistic chopper of his playmate, received a prize, the other day, for a composition on the subject of cruelty to animals.

Lawyer Leffingwell, of Des Moines, Iowa, was as much surprised as anybody by the published announcement that he was coming to New-York to defend E. S. Stokes.

Boston papers and people are congratulating Mrs. H. M. Smith upon the report that she is coming to New-York to sing in one of our churches for $4,500 a year.

A young sculptor who went from this City to Chicago to pursue his art, has recently been acting as conductor on a street railroad to raise money enough to open a studio.

Robert L. Groendyke, an Iowa boy of nine years, has recently passed an examination entitling him to a certificate as teacher of the second grade if he cares to take it out.

Gen. Fry, of Sheridan's staff, who is familiar with the Modocs, says that they have no pure Indian blood, but are intermixed with half-breeds, Diggers, and mongrel outlaws generally.

Henry L. Davis, of Savannah, Ga., has just had returned to him by mail a bible which was taken from him when he was captured in the charge on Fort Saunders, at Knoxville, Tenn., nearly ten years ago.

A veteran soldier, ninety-four years old, who has made his home for a long while at the National Soldiers' home, in Dayton, Ohio, has gone back to Detroit, where he wishes to die.

They tell of one Boston mother who says of her baby, that "as it couldn't be handsome like its papa, it's going to be good like its mamma." This is the first baby on record that is not the prettiest that ever was—to its mother.

A five-years old child of Mr. P. Nath, of Canada, had never uttered an articulate sound, and had been given up as hopelessly mute, until the other day, when its parents were astounded by hearing it give utterance to several well-rounded and formidable oaths.

Ex-Gov. Myron H. Clark is opposed to local option, from the belief that it will do little if any good, and because it incidentally concedes the morality of the liquor traffic. He says that he would make the law general, and withdraw all sanction or protection of the traffic by license, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

The Chicago Fratricide—Sad Results of Quick Anger.

From the Chicago Journal.

One of the saddest tragedies on record is the Alders fratricide south of this city. Several days ago two young men, brothers, quarreled, got to blows, and one of them, in the frenzy of passion, stabbed the other with a small knife, killing him. No sooner had he committed the rash and murderous act than he was so completely overwhelmed by sorrow and anguish that it is doubtful whether his reason will withstand the test; and, to add still further to the horror and sadness of the event, the father of the young men, while on the witness stand at the Coroner's inquest, suddenly became insane. The family are Hollanders, and the murderer, who wails and weeps continually over the bloody deed to which an ungovernable temper impelled him, now lies in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Death of Three Persons from Arsenical Poisoning.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, April 18.

Rev. Patrick Shehan, the Roman Catholic priest at Hinsdale, a pastor much beloved by his parishioners, died at his residence, Wednesday afternoon, under circumstances of interest to the medical world. It was reported, as before stated in the *Union*, that the reverend father was dying of cancer in the stomach; but the symptoms seemed to his physicians, Dr. J. F. A. Adams, of Pittsfield, rather those of poisoning by arsenic, and, learning a few days ago that Mr. Shehan's predecessor and one other person who had occupied the room died with similar symptoms, and that a third person, having been similarly afflicted there, recovered on removal, he looked for a local cause of the poisoning, and thought he had found it in the walls of the room where the sick men lay, which was tinted with Paris green. Scraping off a portion of the surface, he carried it to Pittsfield and subjected it to analysis, which showed the presence of arsenic in considerable quantities. Mr. Shehan had died meanwhile, and Dr. Adams telegraphed to Rev. Mr. Purcell, of Pittsfield, who had gone to Hinsdale to attend the affairs of his friend, that it was important that a post-mortem examination should be had, and that, if permission was given, he would make one.

The Detective Force of St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 17.

The police department of this city is permitted by law to have five detectives, a sergeant and three specials, independent of the regular patrolmen who wear a uniform, and who are assigned to separate beats. Each detective has to be regularly proposed to the Board of Police Commissioners and voted on, before he is appointed. His salary is $100 monthly. There are at present three detectives, Messrs. Duckworth, Tracy, and O'Neil. They are under the orders of Sergeant Harrigan. Besides having special cases assigned them to investigate, missing property to search for and criminals to hunt up, they have to frequent many places of public resort and keep a lookout for pickpockets and other outlaws. The special policemen are patrolmen in citizen's clothes, but who are under the orders of the chief of the detective staff. They receive a patrolman's salary, $75 per month. Although not holding the rank of detectives, they perform the duties of that sagacious class.

Eastern Railroad Project—Portland to New-York.

From the Boston Herald, April 19.

It is intimated that the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, which succeeds to all the rights and franchises of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, is largely controlled in the interests of the Eastern Railroad. The President of the Eastern is one of the principal stockholders of the New-York and New-England Road, and was quite active in the meeting Thursday. Other Eastern Railroad men are said to be holders of stock in the new company. So far as known at present no definite plan has been laid out, but it is believed that the Eastern Railroad officials are very anxious to control a through line from Portland to New-York, and the old Hartford and Erie offers about the only feasible route. A bill is now before the Legislature to authorize the Union Freight Railroad to draw passenger-cars over its tracks, and if that bill becomes a law it will be a very convenient method of transferring passengers from the Eastern Road to the New-York and New-England without their leaving their seats. Of course, if such is the design of the Eastern Road the completion of the route to New-York will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

GRANT PARISH.

A Democratic Account of the Desperate Conflict Between the Whites and Blacks.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 15.

The recent prevalence of civil disorders in the parish of Grant, growing out of political differences between the whites and blacks, has at last come to a head, and from early premonitory symptoms of serious troubles, circumstances gradually led to a climax on the morning of Sunday, the 13th inst., when the white forces made an attack on the negroes intrenched at Calhoun's plantation, in Colfax, whereupon there ensued a desperate battle, resulting, after a two-hours' fight, in the utter defeat of the negroes, many of whom were killed and wounded, while the whites suffered the loss of but one man killed and two wounded. From Mr. R. G. Hill, of Marshall, Texas, who reached town Tuesday, at 1 P. M., by steamer South-western, (from Red River,) which laid at Colfax two hours on Sunday morning, we gather the following information:

Almost as soon as we got to the top of the landing, sure enough, we began to stumble on them, most of them lying on their faces, and, as I could see by the dim light of the lanterns, riddled with bullets. One poor wretch, a stalwart looking fellow, had been in the burning court-house, and as he ran out with his clothes on fire, had been shot. His clothes to his waist were all burnt off, and he was literally broiled. We came upon bodies every few steps, but the sight of this fellow, who was burned, added to the horrible smell of burning human flesh—the remains of those who were shot in the court-house, which was still on fire—sickened most of us, and caused a general cry of "Let's go back."

I counted eighteen of the misguided darkies, and was informed that they were not one-fourth of the number killed; that they were scattered here and there in the fields around the town, besides several in and around the burning court-house. This, however, was probably an exaggeration.

The negroes refused to come to terms, and the whites charged the breastworks, whereupon the negroes retreated and took refuge in the court-house, from which they kept an incessant firing for some time. Finally a negro was bribed by the whites to set fire to the court-house, which was done successfully, and after vainly attempting to extinguish the flames the negroes hung out a white flag in token of surrender. Two white men, Mr. Hadnot, and another whose name I could not learn, immediately advanced, and on reaching the door of the court-house were shot down, and the negroes rushed out in a body. The whites, who were now terribly infuriated, fired into the mass as they came out, and following them up, killed them wherever they could find them, and for a short time, as far as I could learn, no quarter was given, but finally the Sheriff got the men under control, and tolerable order was restored.

To show how terribly incensed the people were against the negroes, I relate the following incidents: We came across one negro whose clothes were smoking, and who had probably been in the fire. Some of our party remarked that he was alive. Instantly one of our guides whipped out a six-shooter, saying, "I'll finish the black dog." Of course, we remonstrated, and he put away his weapon. Some one stooped down and turned the negro over. He was stiff and cold. A few minutes afterward we came on a big black fellow, who was reclining on his elbow, and to all appearances alive. The man with the six-shooter hit him a fierce kick with his boot, and then stooped down and examined him, saying: "Oh, he's dead as h—ll." It was so; the darkey had died that way—in a reclining position.

When we came back near the landing the boat's crew were carrying aboard the two wounded white men, a Mr. Hadnot and another whose name I did not learn. In a store-house near the landing were some twenty or thirty negro prisoners, all huddled together in a corner, with a strong guard over them. I asked one of the guards if I could have some talk with the negroes, but was rather roughly refused. Mr. Hadnot was wounded in the abdomen; not seriously, however, for I was informed by one of the surgeons who had him in charge, that he extracted the ball, and that he did not think his intestines were cut. The other white man had a flesh wound in the shoulder. Several other white men had slight flesh wounds in different parts of their bodies. The two wounded men, the surgeon, and a son of Mr. Hadnot, came down as far as Alexandria, where we landed early Monday morning.

It appears that a storm had been gathering in Grant parish for the past two weeks, and three or four days ago the negroes got too numerous for the whites, and they were compelled to seek refuge in the surrounding country. Meanwhile the negroes plundered the town and threw up rude fortifications all around, boasting that they would drive every white man out of the parish. But the white men had not been idle all the time, and had been reinforced from the adjoining parish, and Sunday morning, headed by the Sheriff of Grant Parish, they advanced in a body toward Colfax. On arriving there they sent in a flag of truce, asking the negroes to surrender, but at the same time, if they meant to fight, to take care of their women and children.

The trouble in Grant Parish, La., came to a rather bloody termination last Sunday, 13th inst., and as I happened to be one of the passengers on the steamer Southwestern, I am enabled to give you some account of the fight. Sunday night, shortly after dark, the boat loaded at a wood-pile about a mile above Colfax, Grant Parish, and a young fellow, armed to the teeth and very much excited, came aboard and requested the captain to land at Colfax and take some wounded white men to Alexandria, about twenty-five miles further down the river. On arriving at Colfax, we found about a hundred armed men on the bank, and most of the passengers, myself among the number, went ashore to view the "battle ground," for our young friend, who came aboard at the wood-pile, informed us "that if we wanted to see dead niggers, here was a chance, for there were a hundred or so scattered over the village and the adjacent fields," and he kindly offered to guide us to the scene of action.

The number of negroes killed will probably amount to between twenty-five and thirty. The people were so excited over the events of the day that nothing very accurate could be gathered from any of them. Some said a hundred, and the lowest number I heard mentioned was forty or fifty. The negroes had improvised several rude cannon out of old cast-iron pumps. These were loaded to the muzzle with slugs of their own manufacture. I was shown several of the bullets, and they had the appearance of being made in a wooden mold. They were oblong in shape, with a rough, uneven surface. None of these cannon were fired, however. The negroes were instigated by a white man and a negro named Ward, the latter a desperate rascal, it is said. Both of these escaped. Calhoun left the neighborhood a few days before the affray.

Although a very sad occurrence, this I think will be productive of good results to the people of this State, for it will call the attention of the authorities of Washington to the fact that matters are becoming serious here, as well as in other places throughout the South. In Marshall, Harrison County, Texas, about two weeks ago, a school teacher by the name of Flanagan was shot in cold blood by a negro policeman. When I left Marshall, three or four days ago, they had just concluded his preliminary examination and Judge Wilson had reserved his decision. The opinion was, however, that White, the negro, would be admitted to bail. In Harrison County the negroes outnumber the whites, almost three to one, and the white people are compelled to pay a school tax to educate the "niggers," for, of course, there are hardly ten tax-paying negroes in the county. Flanagan was an intelligent man, and a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland. Hundreds of instances to illustrate the difficulties the Southern people are laboring under could be cited, and no observing Northern man can come here and not sympathize with them. R. G. H.

Last night a detachment of United States troops left for the scene of conflict, and will probably arrive to-morrow morning. Commands will be stationed in various localities along Red River, and it is thought that there will be no further demonstration on the part of the negroes.

The Cat it Was That Died.

From the New-Haven Journal, April 19.

A young lady in this city, who had lavished a large amount of superfluous affection on her favorite cat, had occasion recently, in going up a pair of stairs, to push aside this gentle pet who obstructed her movements, when the cat suddenly sprang and seized its mistress by the wrist, so that its teeth met in the arm. The young lady screamed for help, and it was some minutes before the animal could be compelled to loose its hold. Soon after this had been accomplished the cat died, and the young lady's hand has swelled very badly, though one of the most eminent physicians of the city informed her that she had nothing to fear.

Volcanic Eruption in Iceland.

A great eruption of the Skaptar Yokul, a volcano in Iceland, took place on the 9th of January. It lasted over four days, and the magnificent sight it presented was visible from most parts of the country. The Yokuls, or enormous ice-mountains, are among the greatest elevations in Iceland. The most extensive of these is the Klofa Yokul, in the east; it lies behind the heights which line the south-east coast, and forms, with little or no interruption, a vast chain of ice and snow mountains, covering a surface of perhaps 3,000 square miles. The west quarter contains, among other lofty heights, the Snafel Yokul, 4,580 feet high. In the north the mountains are not very high; but in the east the Oreefa Yokul, 6,280 feet in elevation, is the most lofty of which any accurate measurement has been obtained. The celebrated volcano Hecla is in the south-west quarter, and about thirty miles inland. It is more remarkable for the frequency and violence of its eruptions than for its elevation, which is only about 5,200 feet. Besides more than thirty volcanic mountains, there exists an immense number of small cones and craters, from which streams of melted substances have been poured forth over the surrounding regions. Nine volcanoes were active during the last century, four in the north, and the rest lying nearly in a direct line along the south coast. Twenty-three eruptions of Hecla are recorded since the occupation of the island by Europeans. The first of these occurred in 1004. The most extensive and devastating eruption ever experienced in the island happened in 1783; it proceeded from the Skaptar Yokul, a volcano (or rather volcanic tract having several cones) near the centre of the country. This eruption did not entirely cease for about two years. It destroyed no fewer than twenty villages and 9,000 human beings, or more than one-fifth part of the then population of the island.

Robbery of the Post-Office in Corning.

From the Elmira Advertiser, April 19.

The Corning Post-office was entered by burglars on Thursday night or early yesterday morning. A rear window was pried open and entrance effected. Two registered letters, one of $45 and another of $19, were taken. All the letters on the distributing-table were taken out and carried to the rear window, where there is a shelf, and there apparently looked over. It is the presumption that none were taken, however, as only one or two were torn open. There were two Corning registered letters locked in a desk, and they were untouched. The two taken or opened were in a drawer of the distributing table, covered with a sheet of paper. The money-order-desk drawers were pried open, but as there was nothing in them, the thieves had their labor for their pains. The change-drawer contained probably $15 in pennies and larger coin. This drawer was pried open, the coin taken, and also a sheet of three-cent stamps. The letters in the post-office boxes and drawers did not bear evidence of having been disturbed. Special Officer McDanolds has been communicated with, and will investigate the matter.

Letter from the Exeter Defaulter.

An Eastern exchange says that a letter without date has been received in some mysterious way from N. Appleton Shute, the defaulting cashier, who ran away from Exeter, N. H. He says that the story of his defalcation is the old one of unsuccessful speculation; that ill-fortune attended his speculative investments, and in using the property of the bank to release himself from his dilemma, he only sunk deeper in the mire, and his final flight was the result. He states that his losses were wholly on Wall-street, New-York, where he operated through Boston parties. He further states that his transactions were bad enough, but they might have been much worse, that he took none of the stolen property with him, nothing more than a few hundred dollars he had in his pocket at the time. He writes feelingly of his wife and children, who are held blameless, and he trusts they may be comfortably cared for. A memorandum taken from the books of his Boston broker is said to show that between the dates of Oct. 22 and Nov. 25 his net losses amounted to $42,619, which was but a part of the heavy losses by which he was finally swamped.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The applications for an order to adjudicate the Bull's Head Bank an involuntary bankrupt came up again yesterday for consideration in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, before Judge Blatchford; but the matter was again put over, on the ground that a settlement will soon be effected between the bank and its creditors.

Report of St. Vincent's Home, Brooklyn.

The third annual report of the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, an institution situated in Vine-street, Brooklyn, having for its object the rescuing from vice and crime of homeless boys, has been issued. The home is supported by voluntary contributions, and has afforded shelter and education to over 600 boys since its establishment in October, 1869. The Treasurer's statement shows the receipts for the year to have been $5,382 96, against an expenditure of $5,058, leaving a balance on hand of $324 96.

The things that are useful have come to the knowledge of men by the application of *thought* to them, as is well illustrated by the New Elastic Truss, which at once relieves all suffering from rupture. It is worn night and day with comfort, retaining the hernia securely during the short time necessary for a cure. Sold at a moderate price and quite durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who send their circulars free on application.—*New-York Independent.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

CENTURY WHISKEY, a pure, old, mellow Whisky, suitable for invalids or connoisseurs. Ask your druggist or grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

ADVICE.—Persons wishing teeth extracted without pain, go to Dr. HASBROUCK, formerly operator at Colton's. Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. Over 200 varieties for sale at retail by all furnishing and clothing-stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A.—Furniture, Spring Styles, New Goods and cheap. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

Cancer.—All external cancers positively cured; no charge until a cure effected. Address J. E. WALKER, No. 53 East 30th-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—CONSTABLE.—On Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., HICKS ARNOLD to HARRIETTE M., daughter of James M. Constable.

BALL—HILGER.—At St. Augustine, Fla., March 31, 1873, by Rev. C. O. Reynolds, HENRY BALL, Esq., to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Maurice Hilger, Esq.

LEONARD—SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, assisted by Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D., Rector, Rev. WM. A. LEONARD, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, to SARAH SULLIVAN, daughter of Thomas Sullivan, Esq.

DIED.

ALTROCCHI.—In Florence, Italy, April 2, 1873, LUCIA, daughter of Domenico and Pauline Altrocchi, in the 18th year of her age.

BELLAMY.—On Wednesday, April 16, after a short illness, ELLEN J., wife of William H. Bellamy, and daughter of Henry S. and Augusta Mitchell, aged 31 years 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Forty-third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., without further notice.

CARTER.—On Friday evening, April 18, 1873, at the Everett House, JAMES CARTER, late of Chicago, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

CAROLIN.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., DINES CAROLIN, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 123 East 12th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SESSION-ROOM OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, April 19, 1873.

At a special meeting held this day, on motion of Mr. John W. A. Kinley, Mr. John Kelly was called to the chair, and Mr. D. Brenan was appointed Secretary pro tem., the regular officers of the Board for the year 1873 not having been elected.

On motion of Dr. James O'Rourke, Messrs. Haga and McKinley were appointed a committee (to which the Chairman was added) to draft resolutions in commemoration of the death of the late Dines Carolin, and to publish them in such daily papers as they may deem proper, and that the Board attend the funeral in a body.

Whereas, In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence He has taken from among us one of our esteemed and respected associates, Dines Carolin, who for twenty-six years has been a constant and assiduously-attentive member of this Board, and while we submit with Christian resignation and humble submission to the decrees of our Heavenly Father, it is due to his memory that proper recognition should be taken of his long and devoted services in behalf of religion, charity, and those other works appertaining to the various positions with which he was connected in the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Resolved, That in the death of Dines Carolin, the Board has lost a useful and active member, that we acknowledge the long services which our deceased brother has rendered to us as a prudent adviser, a sagacious and persistent adherent and advocate of the welfare and prosperity of the institutions connected with and belonging to the Catholic Church in this City. That we feel a deep and poignant grief at his sudden and unexpected demise, and all who knew him will bear witness to the noble qualities of his heart and the manly impulses of his nature. He was true and honest, never overbearing, careful in his demands, but firm and faithful in his attachments, he endeared himself to those bound to him by the ties of common interest, objects, and hopes, with a warmth [illegible] severed.

Resolved, That deep and heartfelt as is our grief under this severe affliction, we realize and feel the far heavier weight with which it falls on his bereaved family, and we tender to them in their hour of sorrow and affliction the expression of our earnest sympathy and our sincere prayers and wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

Resolved, That the Session-room be draped in mourning, and that the members of the Board of Trustees attend his funeral in a body on Monday, 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 123 East 12th-st., and that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and transmitted to his family and be entered in the minutes.

JOHN KELLY, Chairman pro tem.
JOHN W. McKINLEY, PATRICK HAGAN, JOHN KELLY, } Committee.
DANIEL BRENAN, Secretary pro tem.

GRAY.—On Thursday, 17th inst., SARAH J., wife of Moses F. Gray and daughter of the late John Pickford.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 153 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday morning by 9½ train.

GWYER.—On Saturday morning, April 19, 1873, CHRISTOPHER GWYER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Monday, April 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HIGGINS.—At Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., suddenly, on Saturday morning, April 19, LODOSKY HIGGINS, beloved wife of Sandy Higgins.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Monday at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Katonah Station to meet the train leaving 4.d-st. at 8½ Monday morning. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday morning, April 19, at the residence of her father, John W. Hamersley, in the 23d year of her age, CATHARINE L., wife of John H. Livingston, of Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Tuesday morning, April 22, at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

PRIME—BEARERS.—ANNE E. PRIME, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 17 days. ANNE AUGUSTA BEARERS, aged 16 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of both are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of St. John Evangelist, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Sunday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

SCOTT.—On Friday, April 18, after a short illness, SARAH, wife of John Scott, aged 41 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 Eldridge-st., on Monday, April 21, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday morning, April 18, of consumption, IMOGENE, wife of Alfred H. Smith.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morrisania, on Monday afternoon, April 21, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 42d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—On Friday, April 18, after a few hours' illness, BESSIE EVELYN, only child of Dr J. W. and Sarah H. Wright, aged 16 months.

Funeral services at No. 8 Charlton-st., on Sunday, April 20, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

FOR MAY, 1873,

NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

I. THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE.
II. PEACE.
III. DANTE'S PURGATORIO.
IV. THE RUSSIAN IDEA.
V. MY COUSIN'S INTRODUCTION.
VI. MADAME AGNES.
VII. CONCILIAR DECREES ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.
VIII. MYTHS AND MYTH-MONGERS.
IX. HEAVEN.
X. DIES IRÆ.
XI. WOMAN AS A BREAD-WINNER.
XII. "ABRAHAM"—"ABRON"—"AUBURN."
XIII. FONTAINEBLEAU.
XIV. BRITTANY: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS POEMS.
XV. "FOR BETTER—FOR WORSE."
XVI. "BEATI QUI LUGEANT."
XVII. JOHN BAPTIST DE ROSSI AND HIS ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORKS.
XVIII. A LEGEND OF S. CHRISTOPHER.
XIX. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Single Copies, 50 Cents.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
No. 9 Warren-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

MR. JOHN H. SHERWOOD

Begs leave to announce that, in consequence of a contemplated absence from New-York for a term of years, he has concluded to sell by auction his entire collection of MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS at his residence and private gallery,

NO. 522 5TH-AV.,
On the evenings of
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 29 and 30, 1873.

These works, which comprise in many cases the most important pictures from the easel of the artists represented, were mostly painted to my order, and some of them have never been exhibited out of the studios or my own gallery.

Every picture in the collection will be sold to the highest bidder without any reserve whatever.

The collection will be opened for
EXHIBITION, BY CARD ONLY,
On TUESDAY MORNING, April 22,
And will continue until the day of sale.
Cards of admission may be procured at Goupil's, and from the auctioneers,
The Messrs. LEAVITT,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Among the artists represented in this collection are:

AMERICAN.

Baker,	Guy,	Lambdin,
Bellows,	S. R. Gifford,	Morgan,
J. G. Brown,	Homer,	Mount,
Bradford,	Henry,	McEntee,
Cropsey,	G. H. Hall,	Pratt,
Colman,	J. M. Hart,	Richards,
Church,	Heade,	Shattuck,
Durand,	Innes,	Sonntag,
Davis,	Irving,	Tait,
Eaton,	E. Johnson,	Ryder,
Fish,	Lawrie,	Whittredge.

FOREIGN.

O. Achenbach,	Eckenbecker,	Richter,
Juliette Bonheur,	Glaize,	Siegert,
Emil Adam,	Gerome,	Shayer,
Boutibonne,	Gues,	Schonfeld,
Baugniet,	Herbsthoffer,	De Schamphiles,
Boughton,	Harpignies,	Schlesinger,
Bouguereau,	De Jonghe,	Stammel,
Bosch,	Jacovacci,	Steinhell,
Coomans,	Kindler,	Spitzweg,
Calmelet,	Leloir,	Thom,
Cabanel,	Lenoir,	Van der Ouderas,
Caraud,	Merle,	Verboeckhoven,
Desgoffe,	Maes,	Vibert,
Escosura,	Mollinger,	Vertin,
	Ploechet,	

Exhibition, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 8 to 10 P. M.

TREES AND PLANTS.
APPLY TO
S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
KISSENA NURSERIES,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
By Central Railroad,
from
Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9½ and 12.

TAPE WORM
Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av.
Dr. EASTWOOD.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS.—The TITAN IRON WORKS manufacture equipments, as frogs, switches, crossings, turn-tables, bridge iron-work, construction cars, and general iron-work.
For information and prices address STEELE & CONDICT, Jersey City.

CITIZENS, AWAKE!—ALL OPPOSED to the destruction of Reservoir-square, by the erection of an armory, are urged to attend a meeting on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 8 P. M., at Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av., and 42d-st. Danger ahead.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE and other goods in the fine storage warerooms Nos. 285 and 287 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Special attention given to the storage of pianos.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M., with sermon (repeated) on "Heaven," and at 3½ P. M. with next sermon in course on "Heroes of the Bible," Subject—*Joseph—the End in Egypt.* Choral service by choir and chorus of children.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Welcome to all.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 20th inst., services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. GEO. L. CHANEY, of Boston, will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—The Children's Lyceum meets on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 7½. Subject—*The Death Penalty.*

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of evening sermon, *Humanity, Its True Development.* Seats free.

A POPULAR MEETING IN BEHALF of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. CROOKS, PRIME, and FOSS, of this City, and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-av.—Service of song SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by Rev. R. A. PATTERSON, of Binghamton. Young men's prayer-meeting on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. Bible class SABBATH AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, by D. W. H. THOMSON.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Be Ye Therefore Perfect, Even as Your Father in Heaven.* And at night at 7½; subject—*Silence in Heaven for Half an Hour.*

A HALL TO LET—FOR RELIGIOUS PURposes. Apply to
R. SOMERVILLE, No. 89 5th-av.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-ST., CORNER 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON preaches, MORNING, *The Indwelling Christ the Hope of Glory.* EVENING, *Pharaoh's Contempt of God.* Baptisms following.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach Divine truth in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Sign of the Son of Man.*—Matt xxiv. 30.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Divine services on SUNDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the closing lecture of the course on the *Catacombs* will be given, and a chorus of fifty voices, with soloists, will render Mozart's Gloria, and a full anthem service.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, and EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., below 42d-st. Evening subject—*The Unknown Way.*

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. DR. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison-av., corner 45th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*God in the Beginning, Now, and at the Judgment.* Evening subject—*The Answer to Prayer.* Congregational Bible-class in church at 3.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—23D-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MACARTHUR, pastor, will preach to-morrow. Subjects—MORNING, 10½, *Encouragements in the Christian Life.* EVENING, 7½, *Qualifications for Baptism and Church Membership.* You are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington-av.—Services on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. U. T. TRACY, will preach both MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Octave of Easter. High celebration at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rev. C. B. PERRY, of Baltimore. Vespers at 4 P. M. Compline at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 37TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner of 34th-st.—MORNING, Rev. R. D. BABB; EVENING, Rev. HENRY POWERS. Service of praise, with short address. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, fourth lecture to young people by Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D.

GIVE THE POOR CHILDREN A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—A meeting will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-av. and 44th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20, in behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County. Addresses by several clergymen.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING for the present at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—A church edifice and lecture-room are now being erected.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Forgiveness—Divine and Human.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 7½ o'clock.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev CHAS S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M.

REV. BISHOP W. L. HARRIS, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand. It will be the last sermon the Bishop will preach before sailing for China, Japan, and India. Our newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 20, service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

RABBI JAEGER, RECENTLY CONverted to Christianity, will speak in the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. The children of Israel are especially invited to attend.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, LATE OF Chicago, Pastor of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., PASTOR elect, will preach in the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., MORNING and AFTERNOON.

REV. J. G. OAKLEY WILL PREACH IN the Duane M. E. Church, on Hudson-st., near Spring, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D.D., PREACHes in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D-av., near 50th-st.—TO-DAY, being EASTER SUNDAY, Divine service in the English language at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor
of the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Will preach in
STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING at 7½.
And at the Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st.,
SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, April 20, at 10½, by Rev. C. H. GARDNER. Sabbath School anniversary in the EVENING at 7½. Addresses by Rev. G. M. McCAMPBELL, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, and others. Singing by the school and other interesting exercises. Cordial invitation to all.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SINGING AND Addresses on SUNDAY EVENING at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st.—Addressed by Dr. DOWLING and others. The platform of the Thursday evening concert has been left standing, and the pieces sung by the Sunday-school, and some others, will be repeated. The Pastor will also preach in the FORENOON.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. J. A. GRIER, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, by Rev. S. J. STEWART. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, April 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Children's Church at 10½ A. M. Seats free, and all made welcome.

SAINT JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. Children's services at 3½ P. M. Sermon at 8 o'clock in the evening by Rev. ALVAH WISWALL. Seats free.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE FIVE Points House of Industry.—Sabbath-school at 2; children's meeting at 3½; preaching at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18th-st., near 5th-av. Free seats; to-morrow Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. J. H. WILLIAMS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 3½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—This church, on 46th-st., near 6th-av., now closed for extensive alterations and repairs, will be opened early in May.

THE NEW IRON (METHODIST EPISCOpal) Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. LLOYD, formerly of Rochester. Dedicatory services conducted by Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. WM. LLOYD, and others in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and strangers welcome.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of Eighth-av.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Divine service in this church SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Pastor will preach the fifth sermon in the series on Heaven.

THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK WILL administer confirmation at St. Albans Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the service to begin at 4 o'clock. Seats always free. High celebration of Holy Eucharist at 11 A. M. C. W. MORRILL, Pastor.

THE TEMPORARY CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Jr., Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Church at 3½ P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Baptist Lay-preaching Association will be held this EVENING in the Laight-street Church, corner of Varick-st., at 7½ o'clock; annual report and addresses by members of the association and the pastor of the congregation.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, &C.

Our Carpet Department, recently opened, being successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, we have been encouraged to enlarge our facilities and increase our stock. We now invite the attention of our customers to an assortment of Carpets, unsurpassed for uniqueness of patterns, variety of choice, and richness of colorings. The department being new, we have no old stock to dispose of. Our lines of French Moquettes are unusually large, and among the finest in the City.

UPHOLSTERY.

In Upholstery Goods we offer the following: Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Brocatelles, Satins, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., &c. Also, Pier Glasses, Mantel Mirrors, Mirrors with connecting cornices, Cornices, Shades, &c., &c.

Also, Beds of every description, in large or small quantities; Spring Beds, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Husk and Straw Mattresses, together with an unusually large variety of Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Counterpanes, Comfortables, &c., &c.

Also, Druggets, Druggeting, Crumb-cloths, Oil-cloths, Matting, Mats, Stair Crashes, Stair-rods, &c., &c.

FURNITURE.

We are prepared to offer a Superb stock of Furniture, and ladies can, from our assortment, select all that is requisite to furnish any class of dwelling-house complete. They can obtain suites of the newest designs and most approved style for Drawing-rooms, Reception-rooms, Dining-rooms, Bed-rooms, &c., together with a large stock of Jardinieres, Music-stands, Easels, Shaving-stands, Brackets, &c., very much below usual prices.

Special attention given to Furnishing, Carpeting, and Upholstering Hotels and Steamboats.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

HAVING TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE STRINGENCY OF THE MONEY MARKET, AND PURCHASED EXTENSIVELY at the AUCTION ROOMS FOR CASH, we will offer during the week, in addition to our own Stock of IMPORTED DRESS GOODS, the following grades of SILKS AND DRESS GOODS at the SUBJOINED POSITIVE BARGAINS:

JAPANESE SILKS, 37½c., 50c., and 60c. per yard.
SILK LYONS POPLINS, $1 per yard.
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES, all colors, $1 per yard.
IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES, 45c. per yard.
FANCY GRENADINES, from 25c. per yard.
STRIPED SILKS, gray grounds, with black stripes and white grounds with colored stripes, at $1, $1 10, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard.

Together with OTHER GRADES OF GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP, ATTRACTIVE, and TASTY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

STERN BROS.

Sixth-avenue,
and
Twenty-third-street.
No. 367 Sixth-avenue.
No. 110 West Twenty-third-street.

Will offer
Monday and
during the week,
an entirely new assortment of
Ladies' and Children's

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas

comprising a large assortment of
Novelties in
Club stick and tourist not heretofore offered.
at exceedingly low prices.
Also a large variety of
OXIDIZED CHATELAINS,
PARASOL HOLDERS,
PINS, ORNAMENTS, &C., &C.
Ladies will be amply repaid by pricing our
Parasols before purchasing.
Will display MONDAY,
An immense and entirely new stock of
Ladies' and Misses'

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,

In all the new and desirable shapes,
At a reduction of
Fifteen per cent. of last week's prices.
A large assortment of

French Flowers and Feathers,

In single and sprays to order.
Gros Grain and Watered

BONNET RIBBONS.

Most complete line of shades in the City,
In all widths, at
Reduced prices.

Sash Ribbons
in
Gros Grain,
Watered, real Roman, and Taffeta.

7-inch pure Silk, Black, Watered.
Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, elegant quality, $1 a yard.
Heavy Silk Windsor Ties, in all colors, 38c.

A very attractive line of
all the new and scarce shades of
TAFFETA AND GROS GRAIN
TRIMMING SILKS.
Black Dress and Trimming Silks,
cut up in any quantity. to suit.
Courtauld's Black Crepes,
all grades, constantly on hand, very low.
Our lines of

Ladies' Dolmans, Mantles, Capes, and Jackets,

of Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete, all
trimmed in the most attractive manner,
we are selling at
extremely low prices.
Drab and Brown
CLOTH MANTLES AND DOLMANS,
in great variety.
We direct especial attention to
our attractive stock of

IMPORTED LINEN SUITS

Elegantly trimmed and braided
Imported Linen Polonaises,
a choice assortment.
Grass Linen and Lawn Suits,
from $4 50 upward.
White Lawn Suits,
in plain and elegantly trimmed
with Hamburg embroideries;
a very large stock.
Ladies' White Lawn Wrappers
in great variety.
Swiss and Organdie Suits.
Swiss Overskirts and Polonaises
constantly on hand and made to measure.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES,
SUITS, AND MANTLES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

In
Ladies' and Children's Under-garments,
we are constantly offering
real and desirable bargains.
Our immense assortment in this department,
comprising every article necessary to a complete
wardrobe, from medium to finest goods imported to the most minute
article.
And the great facilities we enjoy in manufacturing
the same, warrants us in saying that we can offer better inducements than any other house.

STERN BROS.,

Sixth-avenue
and
Twenty-third-street.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will make
On MONDAY, April 21,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR VARIOUS POPULAR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
NEW GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

WILSON & GREIG WILL OFFER ON MONDAY 1,000 BLACK CASHMERE and COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS, in all the newest shapes for Spring wear.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A CHOICE STOCK of LADIES' COSTUMES, in every material, in correct taste.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST RECEIVED PARIS EMBROIDERED BATISTE COSTUMES and POLONAISES made up and unmade.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A COMPLETE assortment of MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS of the most desirable makers.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE ALL KINDS of Washing Materials for COSTUMES and CHILDREN'S wear.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED A new supply of J. B. P. FRENCH CORSETS and BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES in Spring shades.

WILSON & GREIG—IN THEIR LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, will be found a very superior stock.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED Navy-blue English Waterproofs, Camel's Hair Cloth, Etruscan Cloths, Washing Cloths, and other novelties for Polonaise.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE 1,000 CHILDREN'S Cloth Cloaks, for all ages, at very low prices.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST RECEIVED Black and COLORED YAK LACES, LINEN LACES, GUIPURE LACES, and real THREAD LACES and EMBROIDERIES of every description.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED PARIS FANCY TIES, Marie STUART RUFFS, and other novelties for neck wear.

WILSON & GREIG, DRESS-MAKING for LADIES, Misses, and Children; styles exclusive; superior fit and careful charges can be relied upon.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE MANY EXCLUSIVE novelties not to be found at any other house, and solicit an examination of their stock.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

REMOVAL.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

WILL REMOVE ON MAY 1 TO

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Preparatory to removal they are offering great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISES, JACKETS, TALMAS, &c.; MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES.

Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaises.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY.

Jas. A. Connor & Co.

India Shawls, Scarfs, &c.,

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST CHOICE DESIGNS, SUITED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTRES, AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES, A DIRECT IMPORTATION.

JAMES A. CONNOR & CO.,
NO. 1,151 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

A CONTINUATION OF THE

Great Carpet Sale

AT

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH-AV.

Tremendous Bargains.

SEVEN SPACIOUS SALES-ROOMS FULLY STOCKED,
with
FRENCH MOQUETTES, at $2 75, worth $4.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $2 25, worth $3.
5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, $1 65, worth $2 25.
ENGLISH PRINTED TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 a yard—below the cost of importation.

INGRAINS AND THREE-PLYS, at equally low prices.
OIL-CLOTHS, from one to eight yards wide.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
slightly damaged by smoke and water.
PIANO and TABLE COVERS, $7 50, worth $15.
DAMASK REPS at $1 25, worth $3.

LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c.
CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, and GIMPS, of every kind.

All are invited to call and see latest styles and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 63 EAST 10TH-st., will open her importation of
Paris Millinery
for the Summer season on
WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 21,

Bargains in Silks.

Black and White Grisaille, Colored Checks and Stripes } $1, reduced from $1 25.
New Tints of Fancy Silks, } $1 25, reduced from $1 50.
A superior quality of FANCY SILK, } $1 50, reduced from $1 75.
Real Grace de Chamberg, $1, reduced from $1 50.
Exceedingly rich 36-inch Chintz Foulards, } $1 50, reduced from $2 75.
26-inch ditto White and Black Grounds, } from $1 upward.

Laces.

Real Guipure and Chantilly Sacques and Shawls, in new designs, at attractive prices.
Imitation Guipure Sacques
from $12 upward.
And they will also make large additions to their stock of Trimming Laces,
Hamburg Edgings, and Insertions,
Scotch needlework and Guipure
Lace Tidies.

Specialties in Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,
and
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

Dress Goods.

10 cases
DOUBLE-WIDTH DIAGONAL ALPACAS,
In neutral colors, 25c. per yard, formerly 40c.
5 cases
Extra Fine Poplin Alpacas,
30c. per yard, formerly 50c.
20 cases of the latest
Printed French Percales.
20c. and 25c. per yard, formerly 35c. and 40c.
The latest novelties in
White Goods and Linens.
Marked down to the lowest prices.
Also, a large stock of

Rich and Costly Ribbons.

The new Marseilles Sash.
The Watteau Sash,
Roman and India Sash. *En Garniture.*
A large additional choice of
PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS,
in their Job lot, at 10c., 15c., and 25c. per yard.
Every novelty in LADIES' NECK-TIES, Fichus, and Veils.
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, &c.
An elegant assortment of

New Spring Costumes.

viz.:
Paris and New-York made Poplin and Mohair Suits, $9 and upward.
Handsomely-trimmed Black Silk Suits, $50 to $175.
Striped Spring Silk Suits, $35 upward.
White LAWN SUITS, $4 50 upward.
Pure Linen do., $6 upward.
Morning Wrappers, $3 50 upward.
15 Tucked Walking Skirts, $1 00 upward.
20 do., $1 25 upward.
Embroidered do., $1 75 and upwards.
Infants' Wardrobes, PUT UP IN MAHOGANY CASES, from $125 to $175.
Fine Nainsook Dresses, Slips, and Skirts, $3 50 to $5.
Choice Embroidered Walking Coats at very low prices.
Pique Gabrielles, for children two to four years old, $1 75 to $3 25.
The most fashionable styles of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
on hand or made to measure.

Upholstery Goods.

New and choice designs in Furniture Coverings, Curtain Materials, Elegant Tapestry and Embroidered Table and Piano Covers.
Nottingham, Guipure, and Lace Curtains, at prices unusually attractive.
They will also open on MONDAY MORNING, in their

Carpet Department,

a large line of entirely new designs of
English Body Brussels,
at $1 75 per yard; former price, $2 25.
Also a large line of
SCOTCH AXMINSTER,
at reduced prices.
A choice and full line of
FRENCH VELOUETTES,
in squares and by the yard, in new and exclusive designs.
AUBUSSON AXMINSTER
and
Turkey Carpets,
in their own pattern, entirely new in style, and of very bright colors, wove to suit rooms ranging from 18 to 30 feet.
Rugs to Match.
Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Oil-cloths, &c., in great variety, and at
Very Low Prices.
A visit of inspection is requested.
Mail Orders for samples and prices promptly filled.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT

Under Superior Management, in which orders for Mourning, as well as Ball, Reception, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses are *executed in one to three days' notice,* without disappointment, warranted in style and elegance *equal, if not superior, to any foreign production.*
Charges Extremely Moderate.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

MOURNING

DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a choice and complete assortment of

Mourning Goods,

SUITABLE FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
SERGE IMPERIAL, CASHMERES, POPLINS,
ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, HENRIETTA,
TAMESE, CREPE, BARATHEA, CANTON,
AND BOMBAZINE CLOTHS.

Novelties in Summer Fabrics.

PLAIN, STRIPED, AND BROCADED.
SILK and SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,
BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS.
ENGLISH TAMARTINES,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS.
ENGLISH VEIL AND TRIMMING CREPES,
MOURNING HDKF'S, CREPE, LACE,
AND MUSLIN COLLARS, SETS, &c., &c.

RICH LACES

And Paris Embroideries.

REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS.
FLOUNCINGS, HDKF'S, BARBES AND TRIMMING LACES, ALL WIDTHS.
BLACK THREAD BARBES, PARASOL COVERS AND TRIMMING LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACE FICHUS, WITH AND WITHOUT SASHES.
BLACK AND COLORED "YAK" TRIMMING LACES.
PARIS EMB'D SETS, COLLARS, HDKF'S., BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
Also, a fine stock of
PLAITINGS, RUFFLINGS, &c., &c.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

OF THE LATEST STYLES.
LACE COVERS mounted at short notice.

JAS. A. CONNOR & CO.,

No. 1,151 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.,
WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, MONDAY, 21st, a fresh importation of YAK LACES, NEW DESIGNS AND ALL WIDTHS, GUIPURE AND LAMA CASAQUES, FROM $10 UPWARD.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, recently imported, new and elegant designs, at exceptionally low prices.

J. A. CONNOR & CO.,

No. 1,151 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
On MONDAY, April 21,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, A LARGE LOT OF IMPORTED CASHMERE DOLMANS and SACQUES, from $10 to $25—much under the cost of importation.
ALSO, 100 SUITS from $25 to $35; worth $40 and $50.
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE DRESSES FROM $2 UP. CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINED DRESSES FROM $1 50 UP.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and INFANTS' OUTFITS, ready-made in stock and laundried for immediate use. WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES and at SHORT NOTICE, the styles and fittings unsurpassed.
Ladies are invited to call and examine
OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT POPULAR PRICES.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, April 21,
We will clear out our stock of
REAL INDIA
STELLA AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
HAVING MARKED THEM DOWN TO NEARLY ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE, NOW IS THE TIME FOR LADIES TO GET DECIDED BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS.
OPEN CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS,
$35, WORTH $65
Do do. do., $45, WORTH $75
Do. do. do., $75, WORTH $120
UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED, AT A PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
OUR PLAIN COLORED SILK DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE IN DRESS GOODS, FROM $2 25 UPWARD. THE LARGEST AND MOST CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS EVER EXHIBITED BY THE TRADE. PRICES VERY MODERATE. TRIMMING SILKS IN ALL THE SHADES OF BROWN, GRAY, PURPLE, &C., TO MATCH THE NEW COLORS IN DRESS GOODS, $1 50.
FANCY SILKS! FANCY SILKS!
STRIPES IN THE NEW COLORS, $1 37½ and $1 50.
BLACK and WHITE, AND GRISAILLE STRIPES $1 25, RECENTLY SOLD FOR $1 75.
BLACK GROUND. COLORED STRIPES, 87½ CTS.
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 87½ CTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 21,
A LARGE LOT OF JOUVIN'S 1-BUTTON BLACK KID GLOVE, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, AT $1 PER PAIR. REGULAR PRICE, $1 75. ALSO, A LOT OF 1, 2, and 3 BUTTON COLORED KID GLOVES, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FEW MORE OF THOSE CHEAP ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS LEFT, AT $5.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES
a specialty.
We will open on MONDAY, April 21,
the finest assortment of
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES
ever offered for sale in this City.
Ladies are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we have marked them at extraordinary low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
BLACK SILKS!
A GOOD RELIABLE BLACK SILK.......$2 00
THE "SUBLIME" SATIN FINISH.......2 25
BONNET'S CACHEMIRE.......2 00
Bellon, Gourd, and all the other approved makes, at prices that cannot be excelled elsewhere for cheapness.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,
will offer this week extraordinary bargains in

MILLINERY

AND

STRAW GOODS.

200 dozen of English Milan Round Hats, lined, at $1 50 each, reduced from $2 and $2 50.
250 dozen extra fine Milan Braid Round Hats, lined, at $2 each, reduced from $3.
50 cases of Black Hair Round Hats and Bonnets, new styles.
300 cases of Round Hats, in new shapes, in mixed and fancy braids, 50c. each and upward.
75 cases of fine Imported Round Hats and Bonnets, in Belgian Braids, Black and White Chip, Leghorn, Milan, and new fancy braids in the following styles:
RABAGAS, IMPERIAL, LILLIEN, MUSQUATIER, TREFUSIS and FANTYER.
350 dozen of Sailor Hats, handsomely trimmed, for misses and children, at very low prices.

Trimmed Millinery.

Will exhibit this week an elegant assortment of the most *recherché* styles in TRIMMED MILLINERY, comprising Chip, Leghorn, and Belgian Braids of finest qualities in all the leading shapes and colors
We invite special attention to our

Mourning Department,

where an elegant assortment of made-up material is constantly on hand, suitable for our Spring and Summer City trade.
Great sale of

RIBBONS.

We will offer our immense stock of RIBBONS at a great reduction in prices.
NOTE THE FOLLOWING:
5½ inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 55c. per yard.
6 inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 65c. per yard.
7 inch Plaid Sash Ribbons, 75c. per yard.
6½ inch Taffeta, ALL SILK, 75c. per yard.
8 inch Taffeta, ALL SILK, 95c. per yard.
7 inch Gro Grain Sash Ribbon, extra fine goods, ALL COLORS, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
One lot Nos. 4 and 5 Colored Gro Grain, 10c. per yard.
One lot Nos. 12, 16, and 22, all colors, at 25c. per yard.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AT

THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,

NO. 123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-ST.:

500 pieces Check Matting, just landing, 25c. per yard.

100 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpet, $1 25 per yard.

INGRAINS, 50 CENTS PER YARD.

The best 75 cents Ingrains in the City.

The stock is replete with all the new and choice styles of the season.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—The latest imported styles. Beautiful changes for Spring and Summer. elegant toilets. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Magic costume, in linen, made up, is the feature for Summer. Come early.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY of four adults, five light rooms in private house; rent not to exceed $30; west side preferred; references exchanged. Address ALPHA, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

LAW OFFICE WANTED.—A LAWYER with more business than he can do desires to rent an office connected with or adjoining other law offices; unexceptionable references given. Address Box No. 3,381 Post-office.

A THOROUGHLY TRUSTWORTHY middle-aged Scotch woman and her son wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or while the family are in Europe; the best of reference as to character. Address, by note, Mrs. E. W., No. 247 West 16th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT EXCELLENT prices to pay for first-class new sewing machines. All earned over a small installment payment payable in cash.
A few new elegant machines will be disposed of this week very cheap.
BLAKE, BUCKWALTER & CO.,
No. 115 4th-av., corner 12th-st.,
and
No. 101 Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

HARSEN ESTATE

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, April 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jacob Halsted, James N. Platt, and John H. Rhoades, Esqrs., executors of Jacob Harsen, M. D., deceased,

250 LOTS,

situate on the

GRAND BOULEVARD,

fronting the

PLAZA,

BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS.

Also, on

11TH AND 12TH AVS., 70TH, 71ST, AND 72D STS.

These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the

CENTRAL

and opposite

RIVERSIDE PARK,

are on high ground, with good soil, having a commanding view of the

HUDSON RIVER,

and rank among the most choice in the City of New-York.

ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER-GRANTS

on the

NORTH RIVER,

BETWEEN 70TH and 72D STS.
70TH-ST. IS REGULATED AND SEWERED,
72D-ST. IS REGULATED.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Gilbert Elevated Road, of the construction of which there can be little doubt, will bring this property nearer Wall-st., in point of time, than 8th-st. now is.

The property will be sold subject to the restrictions against nuisances as contained in the Harsen deeds.

Title indisputable, having been in the Harsen family considerably over

100 YEARS.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Map at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AND EAST 10TH-ST., AND ON DEAN-ST., BROOKLYN, to close the estate of Samuel Phillips.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs and administrator of Samuel Philips, deceased:

THIRD AVENUE.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the east side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th-sts., and known as No. 727.

EAST TENTH STREET.—The two five-story brick tenement-houses (with stores) and lots, situate on the north side of East-10th-st., 84 feet 4 inches east of Dry Dock-st., and known as Nos. 435 and 437.

DEAN-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The three-story high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of Dean-st., between Nevins-st. and 3d-av., and known as No. 272. House about 40 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PERRY AND WEST 11TH STS., NINTH WARD, KNOWN AS THE GREENWICH IRON FOUNDRY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PERRY-STREET.—The lots of land, with the brick factory and stable thereon, on the north side of Perry-st., between Washington and West sts., known as Nos. 145, 147, 149, being 66x100 feet 3 inches, with the lots in the rear of Nos. 151, 153, and 155 Perry-st., 35x66 feet, and the lot on the south side of West 11th-st., in the rear of the above, and known as No. 360 West 11th-st., being 22x100 feet 3 inches. This property, embracing together about five lots, or 11,320 square feet, is desirable for the erection of first-class tenements, and has been known for fifty years as the Greenwich Iron Foundry, the present proprietor, on account of his advanced age, retiring from business.

Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 125TH AND 126TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Frederick R. Sherman, Esq., referee:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Three lots on the north side, commencing 160 feet east of 5th-av. On these lots is a two-story French-roof brick house, about 45x45 feet; lots each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots on the south side, immediately in the rear of 125th-st. lots, each 25x100 feet.

J. LAWRENCE SLOSSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE
BUILDING LOT
ON 5TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
75 feet 6 inches north of 65th-st., will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, April 22,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Sixty-five per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE property north-west corner of 6th-av. and West 28th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, in bankruptcy, of Davis & Jackson:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The two five-story brick buildings and lots, situate on the north-west corner 6th-av. and West 28th-st., and known as Nos. 463 and 465 6th-av., being together 49.4½ feet on 6th-av., and 77.6 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON 125TH AND 126TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Frederick R. Sherman, Esq., referee:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—Three lots on the north side, commencing 160 feet east of 5th-av. On these lots is a two-story French-roof brick house, about 45x45 feet; lots each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Three lots on the south side, immediately in the rear of 125th-st. lots, each 25x100 feet.

J. LAWRENCE SLOSSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-PLACE, BROOKLYN, AND DWELLING AND PLOTS AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of David S. Brown, deceased:

THIRD-PLACE—Three lots on the south side of 3d-place, commencing 75 feet west of Smith-st.

MOUNT VERNON.

SECOND-AVENUE—The two plots of land situate on the south side of 2d-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 3d-st. On the corner plot is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling in good order; plots each 100x105 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 79TH AND 80TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of trustees:

SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot, north side, 90 feet west of 3d-av.

EIGHTIETH-STREET.—Two lots, south side, in rear of 79th-st. lots.

VOSE & McDANIEL, Attorneys.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 123D, AND 133D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Eight lots, situate on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av., and near New-av.

BROADWAY.—One lot, southeast corner of Broadway and 133d-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ST.—Thirteen lots, south side, commencing 108 feet 9½ inches east of Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

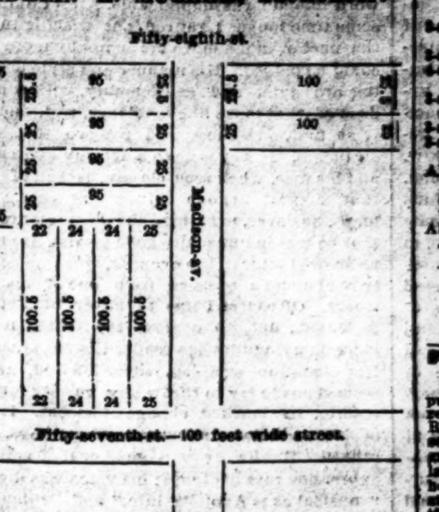
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 61 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWELFTH STREET.—The five-story brick building, No. 61 East 12th-st., near Broadway, together with the fee of the lot marked A on the diagram, and the lease of lot marked B on the diagram. The lease has nineteen years and nine months to run from Aug. 1, 1871, at $1 500 ground rent per annum. At the expiration of the lease the building on the lot is to remain.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.



THE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

Described on the above diagram, will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

These lots are in the vicinity of first-class improvements. Title indisputable, having been in the Mason estate nearly 70 years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. B. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, }
WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873. }

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:

Premises known as No. 180 Wooster-st.
Premises known as No. 352 West 35th-st.
Premises known as No. 53 Spring-st.
Premises known as No 49 Leonard-st.
Building and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.

Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. Lithographic maps of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.

ALSO,

sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:

Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.

Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.

The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,

FOR

Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,
NOW OPEN FOR EXAMINATION AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY
On or before May 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET OR LEASE TO furniture or carpet dealers, the five-story building No. 438 Canal-st.; has been occupied for the past five years as a furniture-store; first-class location; either wholesale or retail; will be let low to a good tenant.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., TO RENT—Now being put in fine order; immediate possession can be had; admirable location for paper, hardware, or other trade. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR FIVE years, fourth loft in building No. 93 East 4th-st., 25 feet front, 98 feet deep; water and water-closet, with hoist wheel, very light. Also, a loft in No. 3 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 25 2d-av.

A.—TO RENT, LOW—A MURRAY-ST. store, five story, brown-stone front, 24x100 feet; a long lease to good parties for the whole or part.
F. PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS of various sizes, well lighted, steady power; also, three basements; insurance low. Apply to
NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE PARK AND Ninth National Banks' Buildings, and in the Kemp Building. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF PREMISES No. 229 East 42d-st., 25x100; with or without steam power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER,
No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN—A reception room, furnished or unfurnished. No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th-av. and 6th-av.

NO. 815 BROADWAY—SECOND FLOOR to let for a number of years. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ALL NEW HOUSES.

3-story and basement h. s. b. s. house, [illegible] 116th-st. [illegible]
3-story and basement h. s. b. s. house, [illegible]
4-story and basement h. s. b. s. house, [illegible] 127th-st. [illegible]
3-story and basement h. s. b. s. house, [illegible] st. [illegible]
3-story and basement h. s. b. s. house, [illegible]
3-story and basement frame cottage in North New-York [illegible]
Also, large frame house, with stable, &c., in West Morrisania, fine grounds, plenty of fruit, and only twenty-five minutes from [illegible]; gas, water, &c. [illegible]
Also, desirable country place at Scotch Plains, N. J.; good house and eight acres of ground....... [illegible]
APPLY TO THE OWNERS,
P. A. ANNES & SON.
NO. [illegible] 3D-AV.,
Between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

FULLY FURNISHED, OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built [illegible] residence, forty-five minutes from [illegible] Railroad of New-Jersey; travel [illegible] seasons; house has twelve rooms [illegible] gas, bath, hot and cold water [illegible] lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees [illegible] healthy location; two minutes from [illegible] stable, pasture lot, with cow, and [illegible] if desired; rent moderate. For further [illegible] and permit address Post-office Box No. [illegible] N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON or year, the residence of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five [illegible] hot and cold water, gas, steam heater, [illegible] with good table, and is conveniently located [illegible] midst of fine grounds, near churches, [illegible] Fine stable accommodations, fruit, shade, [illegible] short, all the appointments of a first-class [illegible] place. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT WAPPINGER'S Falls, Dutchess County, two miles from New-Hamburg station, (Hudson River Railroad,) a commodious double house. [illegible] order, with twenty-five acres of [illegible] ice-house, stables, &c; to a careful [illegible] tenant, will be let at a reasonable rent; [illegible] coachman, horses, cows, &c., may be [illegible] if desired. Apply to GEO. C. WETMORE, No. [illegible] Greenwich [illegible]

COUNTRY PLACE AND FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET for the Summer, [illegible] on the Hudson, fifteen minutes from [illegible] steam-boats and railroads; very [illegible] dence; situation unsurpassed for [illegible] charming scenery, and desirable [illegible] fruits and vegetables. Address for particulars, or appoint visit, Box No. 638 Post-office, Newburg, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON.—TO RENT, FOR THE Summer or one year, a country-seat on the west shore, two and a half miles south of Newburg and seven north of West Point. For location, health, and beauty it is unsurpassed. The house is [illegible] and pleasure-grounds extensive. Garden, ice-house, and fruit upon the place. It is also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—The residence of Samuel B. Parsons, at Flushing; house large; ten bed-rooms, furnace, gas, range, every convenience of best city houses; grounds contain several acres; highly improved; near depot; large stable; trains from 6 A. M. till midnight.
JAMES B. PARSONS,
No. 24 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE Summer; house large and commodious; water front, fine fishing and boating; three minutes from Westport Station, New-Haven Railroad; fine, large, and commodious outbuildings; fine garden, plenty fruit, eggs, milk, and everything pertaining to the comforts of a first-class private family. For particulars apply to SAXTON, VANVELSOR & CO., No. 501 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NICELY furnished country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, fifteen minutes' ride from Hudson River Railroad Depot; house contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, [illegible] &c.; grounds cover nine acres, well fruited, [illegible] garden made, man to take charge of same, [illegible] river and mountain views, mountain spring water. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords; price $200 per month for [illegible] months. For particulars call on or address JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

THE NEW-YORK
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
ESTABLISHED 1857.
Carpets freed from dust and moths, and also thoroughly aired; orders sent by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor,
Nos. 437 and 439 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A VERY CHOICE FLAT TO LET on 5th-av.; in perfect order; furniture, which is very handsome and nearly new, can be purchased. Also others in desirable localities.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

COUNTRY PLACES TO RENT FOR THE season, or longer, situated in Westchester County, Long Island, New-Jersey, and Washington Heights, by
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT PARTLY FURNISHED—TO A Principal, or for the Summer to a private family, the Bedford Female Institute; terms moderate; location delightful. Address A. WILLIAMSON, Bedford, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, a large country-house; fine food [illegible] plenty of fruit; horses and carriages; three [illegible] New-York City; fifteen minutes from depot. Apply at No. 112 Grand-st., up-stairs.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices, F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 70 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A GENTEEL house in West 9th-st., and keeping [illegible] boarders for company, is desirous to be relieved of same, having purchased a small dwelling; rent $2,000; part of furniture for sale; suitable for dentists, music teachers, dress-makers. Inquire at No. 100 6th-av.

TO LET—A FIVE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 14th-st., near [illegible] containing thirty rooms; excellent location, and very desirable for boarding; rent only $4,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., TWO UNfurnished houses on Noroton Hill, with garden spot and barn; fine view of Long Island Sound; one and a half miles from depot; will accommodate a small family very comfortably; terms moderate. Apply at No. 11 East 22d-st.

FOR FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE OR SMALL HOTEL.—To let the three brown-stone houses, Nos. 4, 6 and 8 [illegible], between 5th-av. and Broadway; most desirable location; to good tenants terms will be made to suit.
JESSUP, No. 220 Broadway.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, ALL modern improvements; large plot of ground; within forty-five minutes of City Hall; to let from May 1 to April 1, 1874; rent $600. Address or apply to JAMES R. HAY, Ogden-st., opposite P. & N. R. R. Depot, Newark, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWBURG, on the Hudson, for the Summer, an elegant residence with twenty-five acres in lawn, garden, fruit, &c.; house has eighteen rooms, with every modern convenience. Apply to
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—TO AN ADULT, OR SMALL, GENteel family, near line of cars, a two-story and high basement house, No. 94 Myrtle-st., close to the junction of Myrtle and Evergreen avs., Brooklyn, E. D.; healthy, pleasant and respectable. Apply to the owners next door, No. 96; rent $30.

TO LET—NEWARK, N. J.—HALF OF double frame house, No. 47 Clinton-st., containing nine rooms; three minutes from Market or Centre street depots; rent $400; possession immediate. Apply to A. A. HALL, No. 111 Reade-st.

HANDSOME SUBSTANTIAL DWELLing; $600; ten rooms; all modern improvements; lot three-fourth acres; near depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey; rural, healthful. Box No. 14 Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, NO. 39 West 11th-st., to private family; has all improvements, eighteen rooms; to be seen from 1 to 4. For particulars address MONTAGNIE, care of E. A. Adams, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET—A NICE PLACE of two acres; house thirteen rooms; fruit abundant; fine river view; carriage-house, &c.; rent, $800. JOHN WEBBER, No. 238 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AN ELEGANT three-story and basement brown-stone house; parlors frescoed complete throughout. Inquire at No. 141 West 53d-st.

AN ELEGANT FLAT, ON A CORNER, nine rooms; all lighted from the street; size of house, 25 by 85; three blocks from Central Park; west side; strictly first class, with janitor. Apply to JOHN BRANIGAN, No. 397 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—OLD-FASHIONED house; barn, lawn, shade and fruit trees; very healthy; depot two miles; five acres; rent $[illegible]. Owner No. 45 7th-av.

HANDSOME COTTAGE TO RENT FOR season or year; eleven rooms; fine views, good neighborhood; near depot; $400.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY HOME.—RENT OR SALE LOW.—Roomy, modern improvements; large garden; near depot. Address Box No. 14 Somerville, N. J.

HANDSOME COTTAGE TO LET—For season or year; 11 rooms; near depot [illegible] healthy, fine views. C. M. OLIVER, [illegible]

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND unfurnished. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 6 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN Norwich for the season, in a desirable part of the town. For particulars inquire of L. H. SMITH, Norwich, Conn., Box No. 622. Could be bought if desired.

A SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor of house No. 127 East 11th-st. Inquire of J. KELLER, 41 St. Marks-place.

TO RENT—A FINE COTTAGE IN 77TH-ST.; sixteen rooms, with stable adjoining; all improvements. HINE & PELL, No. [illegible] 3d-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only, in Park-av.; rent, $[illegible] per month. Apply on premises.

AT EAST ORANGE.—TO LET—A VERY desirable house; ten large rooms, bath-room, &c., near depot. J. E. HEDDEN, [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points North East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

An Attack on Liberty of the Press—The Coal Supply—Nice Irish Juries—Lord Lytton's Novel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

[illegible] of the Roman [illegible] Members of Parliament, a protest [illegible] The Pall Mall Gazette, a few [illegible] published an article in which it said: "It is not surprising that the Irish Ultramontanes should resort to every quibble [illegible] in the technicalities of the law of Parliament to delay or defeat a measure like [illegible] which cuts the ground from under their venal agitations and their traffic in [illegible]." Mr. [illegible], a Home Ruler, [illegible] the United States, [illegible] assimilated the free atmosphere of the country, [illegible] this article under the notice of the House [illegible] the Pall Mall for its audacious language, [illegible] the words in question [illegible] Mr. Disraeli observed, in a jocular [illegible] in order to justify an attack upon the liberty of the Press, and to warrant the [illegible] with [illegible] some previous information was [illegible] referred to Ultramontane [illegible] but he wished somebody would explain what Ultramontane members were and [illegible] were. This light tone exasperated the Irishmen, who had already worked themselves into a passion, and felt that to be laughed at was worse than anything. They protested against Mr. Disraeli's want of solemnity, but [illegible] of them was bold enough to come forward and offer himself for inspection as an Ultramontane. The Attorney-General then went into a [illegible] lawyer-like argument to show that the [illegible] meant nothing at all, or at least nothing reflecting on the conduct of Irish members as [illegible]. This had the effect of still further [illegible] the aggrieved gentlemen, and Mr. [illegible] had himself to come forward and [illegible] out that, however wrong the Pall Mall had been, the Roman Catholic members would get no good by bringing the editor or publisher to bar of the House, and it was out of their power to get at the writer of the article. He might have added that, even if they could have got at the writer, they would only be making themselves ridiculous by locking him up. One of the Home Rule members also opposed the motion on the ground that such attacks on Irishmen exasperated Ireland, and helped to make Home Rule alive; and eventually the motion was withdrawn. The Pall Mall admits that its language was "too rough and too unpalatable," but it declines to say that the Ultramontane members did not resort to quibbling, or that their votes are not at the disposal of a priestly party, whose one aim is not the good of the State, but the prosperity of their own church. It adds that by "venal" it certainly did not mean money bribes. Public opinion is, of course, altogether on the side of the Pall Mall, and there can be no doubt that if the House of Commons had been indiscreet enough to take any proceedings against the journal, it would have had the worst of it.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

The Coal Committee has had two sittings this week, and has been adjourned till after the Easter holidays. Mr. Baker, Inspector of Mines for Staffordshire, said that in late years down to 1872, there has been a small increase in the amount of coal raised in this district, but a decrease from 365 tons to 335 tons per annum in regard to the miners' rate of working. The men generally worked four days and a half a week. Some of them were so improvident that they would spend a week's wages in a couple of days. Their wages had increased eighty per cent. since 1869, and the price of coal 100 per cent. The best domestic coal was sold at the pit's mouth for 11s. in 1869, and it was now charged 22s. per ton. The [illegible] Inspector said the rise in the price of coal in his district was also 100 per cent. The men worked about nine days per fortnight and eight hours a day. The Cheshire Inspector suggested that panic had had something to do with the rise in the price of coal. People had taken alarm, and suddenly filled their cellars with [illegible], which largely increased the demand and kept up prices. In many mines the water was rising, and unless something was done, the evil would become a very serious one in the course of a few years. To order the mines of water would require costly machinery. The country, he thought, must be prepared for a continuous increase in the cost of working coal. The South Durham Inspector said less coal was now put out per man, and the old style of pitman was dying out, his place being taken by a more fluctuating and irregular class of workmen, "such as Irishmen." In South Wales the men's wages have latterly increased from forty to fifty per cent., while some classes of coal have gone up as much as 200 per cent. There was a tendency for each man to have a smaller output every year. E. S. Ellis, the Deputy Chairman of the Midland Railway Company, has written a letter suggesting that there must be something wrong in the [illegible] laid before the Committee as to the consumption of coal for railway purposes. Instead of 4,000,000 tons annually, the consumption must be nearer 5,000,000 tons. The Midland alone consumed 350,000 tons in 1872. A parish minister in the neighborhood of Dundee, Scotland, has announced to his flock that he must preach his old sermons over again in consequence of the price of coal. He cannot afford coal for his study fire, and, for the present, therefore, he has discontinued studying.

NICE IRISH JURIES.

A very good illustration of the way in which priestly influence works in the unfortunate sister island is to be found in the scandalous condition of the Irish jury system. The system never worked well in Ireland, but of late it has got worse than ever, and the cause of this [illegible] state of things has been a change in the law which was made to please the priests. The present Lord Chancellor of Ireland has throughout been the agent and tool of Cardinal Cullen, and one of his services was to get an act passed reducing the qualifications of juries, and abolishing certain checks on the admission of ignorant and incapable men. The great body of Irish Roman Catholics belong, as is well known, to the lowest and most ignorant class of the population, and it is represented by the priests that their flocks were not sufficiently represented on juries. It was no answer to say that juries ought to be composed, without reference to religious opinions, and that the great thing was to get honest, intelligent men, who would understand the law and the arguments of the judge and counsel. It was held to be essential to the dignity of the Roman Catholic Church and the authority of the priesthood that a lower class of men should be brought into the jury-box. The result is that many of the jurors are utterly incapable of understanding what is said to them. Some of them do not even understand the meaning of the language in which they are addressed, while few can grasp the drift either of the evidence or the speeches. One juror, the other day, objected to having to hear both sides and to the length of the speeches. A constable, who is accused on strong circumstantial evidence of having murdered a bank clerk and robbed the bank, has been twice tried, and twice the jury has been discharged without a verdict. At the second trial one juryman of the jury refused to believe that a man could be convicted of a crime when nobody saw him do it. In another case, three jurors successively disagreed as to the guilt of a small farmer who had been seen murdering a young woman whom he had seduced, and to get rid of him somebody—it was believed in the district that it was the Government, but this was denied—perhaps it was Cardinal Cullen—paid his passage to America. A dispute having arisen between two neighbors respecting a quarter of an acre of bog, one, who was partially blind, met the other, who was quite drunk, the blinded one [illegible]. The struggle [illegible] The murderer was seen grappling with his victim, and, when seized, confessed that he had stabbed him, but the jury were discharged because they could not agree upon a verdict. An ex-policeman who had been active in capturing Fenians was followed by two rough men from a market, and one of them felled him to the ground with a club, and he died in three days. The act was committed in the presence of eye-witnesses, but the jury would not convict for murder, and the matter was compromised by a verdict of manslaughter. It will be understood from these instances that there is some truth in the assertion which was made last night in the House of Commons, that there are considerable parts of Ireland where murder may be committed on the high road and in broad daylight, with people looking on, yet with perfect impunity.

LORD LYTTON'S NOVEL.

Lord Lytton's posthumous novel, *Kenelm Chillingly*, is a collection of epigrams rather than a story of incident or character. It describes the career of a clever, impulsive, and rather crotchety young fellow, who talks of all sorts of theories as he goes through life, and is gradually cured of his fantastic notions. *Kenelm* has read an eloquent book in praise of celibacy, called *The Approach to the Angels*, which makes such a deep impression on his mind as to the impossibility of a man of sense falling in love, that when his father tells him he had better travel, and take as his companion a pleasant, sociable, well-mannered young person of his own age, *Kenelm* at once asks: "My own age—male or female?" *Sir Peter* tried hard to frown. He could only reply gravely, "Female." *Kenelm* defines love to be an "unaccountable aberration of reason, and an ignominious surrender of the equanimity of thought." He has an argument with a village minstrel about love, and points out that hunger is more deeply implanted in our nature, so that a man in prison can live without love, but not without food. Therefore he advises the minstrel to leave off rhapsodies about a rosy cheek, and to strike his lyre to the theme of a beefsteak. Of course, *Kenelm* immediately after falls in love. He hurries to Oxford to take counsel with the author of *The Approach to the Angels*, who, as *Kenelm* states his doubts, answers smilingly, "Ah! very well put; extremely well put;" and, when he has finished, owns that he is himself going to be married in a month. An editor of a powerful journal is introduced, of whom we are told that, "as a man of the world he despised letters, and as a man of letters he despised the world; as the representative of both he revered himself." It is said of a certain unscrupulous politician, that he would abolish Christianity if it stood in his way; but of course his ground would be that it was for the good of the Christians. It is also remarked of him by another of the characters that at least he believed in the first half of the adage "Every one for himself, and God for us all." The *Misses Chillingly*, three old maids, "were very good to the poor, whom they looked upon as a different order of creation, and treated with that sort of benevolence which humane people bestow upon dumb animals." *Welby*, the teacher of new ideas, is a realist, who regards Christianity "as a type of existent civilization which ought to be reverenced, as one might reverence the other types of that civilization—such as the liberty of the Press, the representative system, white neck-cloths and black coats of an evening," &c. *Kenelm's* eccentricities would have puzzled his mother, if she had allowed herself to be puzzled; "it troubled her less to pity him." *Lady Chillingly* had her way in small things, and *Sir Peter* in great. "Small things happen every day, great things once in three years." On the whole, the novel is more remarkable for its skillful literary execution than for deep thought or graphic portraiture. The story itself is dull and tortuous.

F. H. J.

"THE EAST INDIA COMPANY."

The Birth and Growth of England's Rule in Asia.

From the London Times, April 8.

Not many days ago the House of Commons passed a resolution which at one time would have had profound political significance, but which now possesses merely an antiquarian or historical interest. Notice was given to the East India Company that its accounts are to be finally wound up and arrangement made for the redemption of the dividend upon its stock by the end of April, 1874. A bill for effecting these objects is being carried through Parliament by Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Ayrton. The commutation proposed by the bill is favorable both to the finances of the Indian Government and to the pecuniary interest of the proprietors of East India stock. If any of the latter class think fit to refuse the terms of commutation, their claims will be paid off by the 30th of April, 1874, at the rate of £200 sterling for every £100 of stock. In these fiscal arrangements there is nothing that calls particularly for remark. But another clause of the bill provides for the dissolution of the company itself, and the final extinction of all its powers, on the 1st of June, 1874. This is an event which brings to mind reflections not unlike those aroused by the news that a Royal or Imperial exile has passed away at Claremont or Chiselhurst. The dissolution contemplated by the bill formally closes a chapter in our national history and in the record of civilized progress which the world will not let die; and though the doom of "John Company" was irrevocably pronounced more than fourteen years ago, an historical figure so unique and so imposing cannot be permitted to pass without a last word to the oblivion of the sepulchre.

In its day—and its day was a century crowded with great events—the company showed itself the equal of the mightiest monarchs, and of the proudest of conquering dynasties. We have compared it in its last moments with exiled and deposed royalty; but what line of emperors or kings could point to a domain so splendid, so marvelously won? When Leipsic and Waterloo overthrew the fabric of Napoleon's Empire, the world wondered at first how the catastrophe came to pass, but afterward wondered more why it so hollow and unnatural a structure it had been so long delayed. But in India "John Company" sprang full armed and a predestined conqueror into political life not much more than a century ago. After 150 years of slow and discouraging development as a trading association, the "Merchants Adventurers," despised before by their native customers and their European rivals as a sleepy, groveling, and cold-blooded set of second-rate shop-keepers, gave proof on a sudden of the qualities of their race, subjugated an Empire, founded a bounty, and gave England for all time a foremost place as an Asiatic Power. Little did the London traders who, in the first year of the seventeenth century, set up in business under a charter from Queen Elizabeth, dream of conquest and Imperial power in the distant East. With difficulty, after various incitements to national and commercial rivalry afforded by the success of the Portuguese and the Dutch, the capital of £30,000 was subscribed, and during the first century of the company's existence the tardiness of its progress as a commercial organization seemed to justify the distrust with which its foundation was received. It was at the epoch of the Revolution that the prospects of our "Merchants Adventurers" began to brighten and expand. The daring spirit of the Childs, the able brothers who ruled the company during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, counted for something in the growth of its trade and wealth, but the corner-stone of its rising greatness was tea. Indeed, for more than 150 years later the China trade, in which tea was the principal item, was financially the mainstay of the company. But, however the trade might have been extended, political power would never have come within the reach of the "Merchants Adventurers" if they had not been wise enough to appease, early in the reign of Anne, the rivalry which its successes had created in the Eastern trade. In 1702 the "Interlopers" and the Scotch East India Company, who held a separate charter from James II., were amalgamated with the original body of "Merchants Adventurers," as the "United East India Company." This last association was established by Royal charter, and, in spite of many and most vital changes, it has continued to exist, under different prolongations and transformations of its authority, down to the present time. This, in fact, is the company which the bill now before Parliament is intended to dissolve.

With the eighteenth century a new career opened in India for the English, now comparatively free from internal divisions, though as yet they failed to perceive the scope of their destinies. But the rivalry of the French, who had succeeded to the Dutch, as the Dutch had succeeded to the Portuguese, in the hegemony of European civilization in the East, whetted the ardor of our countrymen. To Dupleix we owe Clive, and to Clive we owe our Empire in India. It is fair to confess that the French were before us in that art by which we won our Eastern dominions. It was with Sepoy armies, led by Englishmen, that all our great Indian triumphs before the shattering of mutual faith in 1857 were obtained. The defense of Arcot, the victory of Plassey, the apparent ease with which the English rulers of India trampled down both the moldering pride of the Moguls and the fierce young strength of the Mahrattas, [illegible] the Hindoos with the undefined but overwhelming sense of the greatness of "Koompani Bahaudur," and this superstitious reverence remained untouched by temporary disasters until the mutiny. Then all at once it passed away. The spell of the company's power was broken; and if the Crown had not assumed supreme authority in India, the result of attempting to govern through the old forms under the new conditions would probably have been disastrous. Yet the interval between the battle of Plassey and the mutiny, which is covered by the period of true political dominion administered by the company, is one of the most honorable in the annals of the civilized world. Never did any Government resting its title merely upon conquest rule so ably, so humanely, and yet so firmly for an equal space of time. The steady progress of Military success, of political power, and of improved administration scarcely finds a check at any single period between the return of Clive to India in 1765, and the Queen's proclamation of 1858. This is not the language of mere panegyric. The East India Company came to an end years ago, and to-day we only celebrate its obsequies and write its epitaph. We acknowledge its errors and shortcomings; they were many, and sometimes they seemed to counterbalance the advantages of its government. But when we take considerable periods of time, and thus review the progress of English power and of civilized Government in India, we are constrained to acknowledge the admirable results of the company's despotism. Yet these benevolent despots were no philosophers, no philanthropists, no Antonines. They were simply speculators in East India stock.

ENGLAND'S FINANCES.

The Annual Statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, on April 7, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial statement. He commenced by remarking how little impression the vicissitudes of the past year—the unfavorable harvest, political disturbances abroad, monetary disturbances at home, strikes, rise in prices, &c.—had left on the revenue of the year. Plunging at once into figures, he first compared the actual expenditure of the year with the grants in the Appropriation act, the first being £70,714,000, and the latter £71,881,000, showing the actual expenditure to be £1,167,000 less than the grant, £599,000 less than the Budget estimate, and £776,000 less than the expenditure of 1871-72. Passing to the revenue of the past year, while the Budget estimate was £71,846,000, the actual revenue had risen to £76,608,770, showing an increase of £4,762,770. The actual expenditure being £70,714,000, there had been a surplus of incomings over outgoings of £5,895,000. Mr. Lowe went on to give some details of this increase in the revenue. The customs had risen over the estimate £953,000; excise, £2,475,000; stamps, £247,000; income tax, £560,000; post-office, £50,000, and telegraphs, £600,000. In the excise duties, spirits alone stood for an increase of £1,370,000, the total receipts being £13,600,000, or an average of £25,000 a week. There was also an increase of £466,000 in the quantity of malt made. Compared with the revenue of 1871-2 last year's revenue showed an increase of £1,001,000, although there had been taxes taken off computed to produce £3,240,000. Taking next a comprehensive view of the capital account during the last four years, Mr. Lowe pointed out that the present Government had spent on fortifications and telegraphs, £9,028,000; on the abolition of purchase, £1,286,000; on the diminution of debt, £19,680,000; and had increased the balances in the Exchequer by £7,285,000. In 1869 the debt of the country, funded and unfunded, amounted to £805,480,000, and it was now £795,850,000, and of this reduction £6,861,000 had been effected during the past year. Dealing next with the coming year, Mr. Lowe stated the gross expenditure at £71,881,000, which is an increase of £10,000 on last year. The estimated revenue he put at £76,617,000, thus distributed:

Customs	£21,033,000	Income tax	£7,000,000
Excise	25,747,000	Post-office	5,012,000
Stamps	10,050,000	Telegraphs	1,125,000
Land tax and House duty	2,350,000	Crown lands	375,000
		Miscellaneous	3,880,000
Total			£76,617,000

In his estimate, the customs are taken at the same amount as last year, and an increase is expected of £103,000 on stamps, £13,000 in land tax, £192,000 in the Post-office, £205,000 in the telegraph service, and £33,230 miscellaneous. On the other hand, there is an estimated decrease of £38,000, and of £800,000 in the income tax. The spirit revenue is taken at £19,000,000, and the income tax is estimated to produce 1,750,000 for every penny in the pound. On the whole, there is a net estimated increase on last year's revenue of £9,230. But, compared with the expenditure of the coming year—£71,871,000—there remained a surplus of £4,746,000; and then came the question, what is to be done with this large sum? The first point which presented itself was the Alabama indemnity of £3,200,000, which we are bound to pay in gold at Washington on October next. This he held to belong to the service of the year, (at this there was a general cheer;) but, nevertheless, it was a charge *sui generis*—not a permanent payment—a payment which, if made entirely out of income, would interfere with the ordinary finance of the year, and the Government had come to the conclusion that, on the whole, half of it, £1,600,000, should be paid out of the revenue of the year. The remainder would be provided for by Exchequer Bonds, but only to be issued in case of an unfavorable condition of finance, which he had no reason to anticipate. There remained £3,146,000 to be dealt with, and the Government thought relief ought first to be applied to cheapening some article which entered largely into the food of the people. Sugar, which, among its other claims on which he expatiated, was "the delight of childhood and the solace of old age," besides being "exceedingly nutritious and wholesome," had the first claim, and he proposed to take off half the present duty. At the present rate the sugar duties would produce this year £3,252,000, but allowing for the increase of consumption, the loss to the revenue from the reduction would not be more than £1,430,000. There still remained something, and not to keep the House in suspense, Mr. Lowe announced at once that it was proposed to take off a penny of the income tax—at which there was a general cheer. The loss to the revenue in the current year from this remission would be £1,425,000, and there would be a further loss to the revenue of £30,000 by extending the exemption for waiters to the hotel-keepers, whose case he had not been able to answer. The combined effect of these reductions will be to reduce the revenue of the year to £73,762,000, which, compared with the estimated expenditure, (including the Alabama payment,) £73,471,000, leaves a working surplus of £291,000. Mr. Lowe concluded his speech, which lasted only an hour and five minutes, by expressing a hope that the country would be of opinion that he had acted fairly and impartially to all interests.

How an Empress Travels and Tarries.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, under date of March 17: More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since a Russian sovereign visited Southern Italy. It was somewhere about 1846 that Nicholas I. was the guest of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies, a visit of which we are still reminded by two splendid bronze equestrian statues, the gift of the Emperor, which are placed outside the palace gates, and by many popular traditions. Another Emperor of Russia is now expected, preceded by his Empress, who will be here next Friday. The coming event absorbs public attention, and as the preparations are on a grand scale, you may find space, even in these busy times, to record them. The house—or palace it must now be called—which has been taken for Her Imperial Majesty is the Hotel Tramontano, so well known to English visitors. Standing on the edge of the cliffs of Sorrento, it commands a magnificent view of the Bay of Naples. The interior has been refurnished and redecorated from basement to roof under the supervision of the Russian Councillor of State, M. Moncewski, regardless of expense and also of taste, as some think, while others speak of the exquisite taste displayed. All, however, is gorgeous and glittering. Those who are acquainted with Sorrento will be glad to hear also that the Piazza is being paved, the statue of Tasso surrounded with iron rails, and the enclosure planted with shrubs. On both sides of the Corso Duomo they are laying down a pavement. Moreover, they are widening the narrow alley leading to the palace out of the Piazza San Francisco. These are benefits for which future visitors will thank the Empress. Creature comforts, too, are provided in abundance. Thus, a week or so since 13,000 bottles of one kind of wine alone were deposited in the spacious cellars, for the imperial family will remain three months, be it remembered, and the suite will be enormous, consisting of upward of 100 persons, who will be quartered about in neighboring houses. Flour has been imported from Marseilles, and the baker who supplies the Empress at Nice has already arrived at Sorrento. Four carriages filled with servants arrived last Friday, and the Hotel Tramontano has now been handed over to M. Moncewski. The Prefect went over last week to make final arrangements. A police-station has been established there, under the control of an able inspector. A battalion of the line will be quartered there during the whole period of the imperial visit, and at Castellamare and Vico there will be lancers in garrison ready to serve as an escort to Her Majesty. The Empress will arrive, it is expected, next Friday, and, as the arrangements at present stand, she will be met at the station of Castellamare by twenty carriages and four, with coachmen, footmen, and outriders, all in the imperial livery, which has been supplied also to numerous donkey boys, destined for the service of the imperial party. It is needless to add that Sorrento is as full as it can hold, and that prices are enormous—indeed, it is scarcely possible to find a room for money. It is needless also to say that next Friday, the day of the "advent" of Her Majesty, will be observed as a general fête. Speculators in the country are getting up cheap excursions, and all the peasantry of the neighborhood will pour in, while Naples will send her thousands. No Neapolitan can go along without the sterbutes of a civil magistrate.

AN IMPERIAL VISITOR.

The Empress of Russia has arrived at the villa at Sorento, where the Spring months are to be passed. She comes with a train of servants and court followers, with all the pomp and flourish of a northern grandee. She passed by Rome; but it is expected that a stop will be made here on returning from the South. At the station of Castello, a few miles from Florence, she was met by King Victor Emmanuel, who had left Rome for the former capital partly for this meeting. A story had been put afloat that the Empress intended to give a cold shoulder to the King, and reserve all her cordiality—for personal not less than political reasons—for the Pope. The Empress is affected with some nervous disorder, and, as the gossip runs, has a half superstitious fancy that the Pope, by some mystical process, will be able to work a cure. Hence, after the air of Naples has been tried, she is to put herself under the treatment of Pius IX. As the Empress was not born in the schismatical Greek Church, she has a right to the full benefit of the infallibility of the Holy Father.

AN EX-KING.

Prince Amadeo is now quietly settled down in his native country, and Parliament has voted him an annual allowance of 400,000 francs. His reception at Florence had a character not unmarked with novelty. To avoid a public demonstration, the young ex-King contrived to arrive at the Florence station two hours after midnight. But the public had got wind of the time of coming, and many thousands were in waiting, and with the flare of torches and the illumination of the sky with Bengal lights, he was conducted to the Pitti Palace.

ANGELICO.

ITALY.

The Question of National Defense—Franco-Italian Relations—The Empire's Duty—Army Reorganization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 2, 1873.

The Chamber of Deputies has lately been occupied with the discussion of the project of law for increasing the effective force of the Italian Army. For the past fortnight, public interest, both in and out of Parliament, has been more alive upon the subject of national defense than we have known it since the time of peril and alarm, when the fortunes of the country were far from being in a settled condition. The new arrangement between France and the German Empire, by which the foreign occupation of French territory is to cease at an early day, is the cause of the reawakening of interest and anxiety in this country. In about five months, unless some new contingency should arise, every German soldier will be over the border, and France will be once more sole mistress within her own limits. The country will be free to shape its new fortunes. Whether the Republic is to be maintained, or the nation is to wholly recast its political destiny, no one yet knows. That the fermentation of the passions of parties will soon become more intense, is sufficiently apparent. The state of things that may possibly succeed, is what has been already anticipated in Italy. As no one can answer for the conduct of the capricious and excitable French nation for a single year, so no calculations can be made with certainty as to what course policy, ambition, or passion may impel France to take in its relations with this country. As we so well know, there is a strong party, composed of clericals and legitimists, who, if they can find a proper leader at the head of the State, will allow themselves no rest until the order is given for the French army to precipitate itself upon Italy. To these, Italian unity is an offense, and it must be destroyed in the interest both of French and Papal predominance. To many other Frenchmen, not strictly allied with this party, Italy has committed a sin which must be atoned for, in taking possession of Rome without leave asked of France, and transferring her affections to Germany at the first moment that the old love did not run smooth. There are not a few cockney Gallicans who believe that a column of 100,000 soldiers of the French army could march through the length of the Peninsula if there were none but Italians to oppose. The lessons of the Mexican and German expeditions have not taken this vanity out of the nation.

THE EMPIRE'S DUTY.

Will France attempt, by a war, to brush Italy out of the way as an obstacle to the near attack, which at the earliest possible day we know she intends to make upon Germany? This is the question now asked, and upon it hangs nearly every other connected with the vital interests of this country—the status of the papacy, the question of finance, and the national independence and unity. If then, for interest, for "glory," or revenge, an attack is made upon this country, is the probability of the attempt to depend upon a contingency, or the power of Italy to resist? In this is found the practical solution of the problem, and it is this which now occupies the attention of Parliament and the country. No one doubts that Germany will stand by Italy and help to preserve her ally from destruction, in the last extremity. But much depends upon Italy's being ready to do all she possibly can for herself. If the old habit is given way to, of trusting to the fortunate star of the past dozen years, and leaving the hard fighting to be done by others, will Germany feel called upon to bear the brunt of the battle when the attack is not made directly upon herself? There are wide-awake men in this country who are sounding the alarm, determined that Italy shall not enjoy the false security of the ostrich, which thinks it is safe by sticking its head in the sand.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Minister of War has laid out a plan for reorganizing the army and putting the country in a state of defense, allowing a period of five years for the full execution of the scheme. It is the discussion of this plan of slow-moving labor which has brought out a proposal, in the form of a resolution submitted by the Deputy Nicotera, one of the leaders of the opposition, the object of which is to pledge the Ministry to put the country in a state of defense suited to the exigencies of the times before the end of the year 1874. The reasonable argument is, that in less than five, or even two, years the condition of Europe may be wholly changed. There has been much talk about fortifying Rome, but not a single bastion is yet raised, and the place is completely open to whoever chooses to make the attack. The neglect seems to be almost criminal, in view of the situation, and the talk is of five years, when an energetic engineer, in a few months, with several thousand laborers, might make the Capital City strong for resistance, by throwing up earth-works for twenty miles around.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

The question of finance enters intimately into the question of defense, and upon this hinges the difficulty. The country is already taxed more than it can comfortably bear, and the Ministry has hardly the courage to impose new duties. The proposal of the Deputy Nicotera has been rejected, and the Ministry has obtained a majority of fifty votes to encourage it to go on with its own measures. Its purpose is to get a force of 800,000 men ready to take the field for the defense of the country in case of attack. The wish of the party distrustful of France is that the military force to meet the first shock shall not be less than 400,000 men. Thus, for the present, matters stand. We must see if some new alarm does not stimulate the country and Parliament to make a more vigorous effort.

THE POPE.

Considerable sums of money continue to be thrown into the Pope's lap by the numerous delegations from foreign countries which come for this purpose to Rome. Pius IX. makes a speech in reply to the long address which he is obliged to listen to, and gives a receipt for the money in the form of the apostolic benediction. All are content with the sweet words of flattery and encouragement given and received. Never was a State prisoner allowed such liberties as those granted to the Pope by the tyrant Victor Emmanuel. No one thinks of interfering, even when to the King and Government are applied the worst epithets belonging to the vocabulary of the criminal court. The country has constituted itself on the basis of full liberty of speech, and it is left to each grade of society, as a matter of taste, to adopt such a style of language as is becoming to it, for no laws can fix the rhetorical tone of the fish-market or the passionate controversies of the public square. Such is the view taken by those in authority, and foreign Catholics are free to come and go, and say to the Pontiff, and hear from him, whatever they please. The friends of Pius IX. make a just boast of the fact that at the Vatican there is no suspension of specie payments, as all the gifts laid on the altar are in coin of tinkling silver and ringing gold. Hard money is now at fourteen per cent. premium, and as the servitors of His Holiness can be paid in paper currency, the revenue of the Vatican is so much the more increased. The statements made by the clerical organ of the sums lately received seem almost like exaggerations. One account rendered foots up nearly 1,500,000 francs. It has come principally from Catholic countries in the north of Europe, Belgium having contributed more liberally, in proportion to the population, than any of the others. There is a good deal of crowing over these golden eggs laid snugly in the basket. The *buzzuro* Government of Victor Emmanuel is taunted with its screwing efforts to make both ends meet—putting on new taxes every year, and every year falling short. Deprived of the temporal power, the Vatican is enjoying a financial millennium. The Pope's revenues are replenished by simply passing round the hat, which is a proof that

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

Latest Hints as to the Policy of the Czar.

A Berlin telegram to the London *Times*, dated April 4, says: The Eastern Expeditionary Force is about to be concentrated at Irkibai, on the Jani Darya, in about the thirty-fourth degree longitude, 220 miles from the Khivese frontier. It seems to have been ascertained that some 2,000 or 3,000 men of the Khivese forces are armed with modern rifles. The inspired Moscow *Gazette* says that the announcement of Russia's intention to evacuate Khiva after conquering it must not be taken for a solemn promise. As in the case of Samarcand, Russia, in dealing with Khiva, will be solely guided by circumstances and her own interests. Russia would certainly prefer occupying only a few commanding points of the Khanate, but it would be as premature for her to decide this complicated question now as it would be useless for the English to discuss it at this early date. Only after their arrival on the spot will it be possible to determine whether the interests of peace and commerce can be sufficiently protected with the Khan remaining in power. The article concludes with a vehement attack on Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose sympathies are deprecated as they are tinctured with suspiciousness, and who is bitterly blamed for first calling the Turcomans robbers and then predicting serious complications with England and Persia should Russia endeavor to coerce these lawless bands by constructing forts on the River Attruck. To counterbalance the impression produced by recent scientific meetings in England, the St. Petersburg Imperial Geographical Society, at the express request of Prince Gortchakoff, will hold two sittings in April and May, and discuss Central Asia affairs from a Russian point of view. The Russian Envoy at Washington has informed Prince Gortchakoff that many American citizens are displeased with the prospect of receiving intelligence from the Khivese seat of war through English channels exclusively. Prince Gortchakoff at once proposed an arrangement, the exact nature of which is unknown, but which is intended to supply America with direct advices from Turkistan. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that Yakoob Beg is reported to have taken Ourumptsi, and to be besieging Manas. The conquest of the latter city and of Kunn will make him an immediate neighbor of the Chinese province of Barkul.

The Life of French Political Convicts.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that an article in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* treats of the transportation of French political convicts, and gives a very encouraging account of its results. It seems that the incendiaries, cut-throats, and habitual criminals arrested after the Commune, and sentenced for ordinary offenses against the common law, such as burglary, theft, or murder, have nevertheless been classed as political delinquents, and set in the same category as men like MM. Paschal Grousset and Reclus. Such of them as were sentenced to transportation in a fortress are well lodged and fed, and allowed to roam at their leisure over a promontory several miles in extent, called "Presqu 'Le Ducos," while those condemned to "simple" transportation have the free run of the Isle du Pin, which covers nine square leagues. The National Assembly having, thanks to the philanthropic clamors of the Republican party, decreed by law of the 23d of March, 1872, that the labor of the convicts shall not be compulsory, these gentlemen cost the State £28 a year apiece, and spend their time in serene idleness. They lounge about declaring their socialist theories to one another, fish for lobsters, with which the coast is plentifully supplied, and talk without concealment of the pleasant things they shall do when an amnesty will have set them free and opened to them the chance of taking office again. Of contrition, desire to better their condition by cultivating the soil, or wish to improve their minds by study, there is not a symptom among these down-trodden prolétaires, and the fertile tracts of land which they might be profitably employed in tilling will consequently remain as fallow after they have left the island as before they had come to it. Going into the history of French transportation, the author of the article shows that this has always been the case, and must continue to be so long as the authorities and the very jailers themselves feel a sort of terrified respect for rebels; and he quotes an anecdote of a turnkey, who, having to guard the late Charles Delescluze while he was confined by the Empire, besought him humbly for the Legion of Honor so soon as he should be a member of the Government. The conclusion drawn is that, instead of incurring a bootless cost in transporting men who are invariably amnestied after a few years' absence, France should for the future simply exile her rebels, and thus, as it were, shoot her political rubbish into the gardens of her neighbors.

The State Gobbles $50,000 of the People's Money.

From the Troy Times, April 15.

Shortly before the close of the war, a Bureau of Military Statistics was established at Albany for the sake of preserving the battle flags, trophies, and other mementoes of the great rebellion, and of the patriotic sacrifices of the people. It was necessary that some suitable accommodations should be provided for the custody of these relics, and a movement was inaugurated to erect a proper building in the city of Albany. That city gave a lot for the site, and a commission, consisting of the ex-Governors of the State was appointed to raise the funds necessary to construct the edifice. The commission apportioned the money among the several counties of the State, and in nearly every instance, through the action of the Boards of Supervisors, the sum was raised. Rensselaer County did not, we believe, pay its full quota, but several towns contributed their proportion. Altogether, about $50,000 was paid into the hands of L. L. Doty, the treasurer of the commission. The Legislature subsequently provided for a new capitol, the plans of which embraced accommodations for the bureau. The money remained in the hands of Mr. Doty until three years ago, when the Legislature passed an act providing that the money should be paid over to the Controller of the State, and "should be set apart and the interest of the same used to defray the expenses of the Bureau Department attached to the Adjutant-General's office, which heretofore had been paid out of the common fund." This, of course, is an indirect compliance with the terms upon which the money was subscribed, as the interest goes to the support of the bureau, but it is nevertheless a diversion of the funds not contemplated when they were given by the people.

The Memorable Month of April—A Southern Record.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

The month of April is full of days commemorative of eventful periods during the late war. On the 2d Richmond was evacuated, and occupied on the 3d by the Federals, in 1865; on the 6th the bloody battle of Shiloh, in 1862; Island No. 10 surrendered on the 7th, in 1862; battle of Pittsburg Landing on the 7th, in 1862; surrender of General Lee on the 9th, 1865; Fort Sumpter first bombarded on the 12th, in 1861; on the 13th the war ended, practically, in 1865; Sherman occupied Raleigh and Lynchburg surrendered on the 13th, in 1865; on the 14th President Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson inaugurated on the 15th, in 1865; all North Carolina forts and arsenals were occupied by Confederates on the 15th, in 1862; President Davis was captured on the 16th, in 1865; Virginia seceded on the 17th, in 1861; Massachusetts volunteers mobbed in Baltimore on the 19th, in 1861; Gosport navy-yard evacuated and burned by the Federals on the 20th, in 1861; Harper's Ferry burned on the 20th, in 1861; Lower Mississippi opened on the 24th, in 1862; Fort Macon captured on the 25th, in 1862; on the 26th Gen. Joe Johnston surrendered, and J. Wilkes Booth was shot; on the 26th Admiral Farragut captured New-Orleans, in 1862; on the [illegible], in 1865, occurred the [illegible]; on the 30th was fought the battle of Sandy Fork, in 1863. Thus we see the greatest events of the unhappy four years occurred during this month.

Lieut. William L. Sherwood.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following sketch of Lieut. Sherwood, whose death from wounds inflicted by the Modocs has been reported by the telegraph:

William L. Sherwood was the eldest son of our well-known citizen, Wm. C. Sherwood, Esq., and was born in this city on the 3d of November, 1847, and consequently was in the twenty-fifth year of his age. He was educated partly in Ohio, and finished his studies at the school of Prof. Henry H. Fay, at Newport, R. I. On the 3d of September, 1867, he was appointed from civil life, by Gen. Grant, as Second Lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-first United States Infantry. His first military service was at Fortress Monroe; from there he was ordered to Yorktown, Va., and for some time he was in command of the military post at that place. Subsequently he was stationed at Williamsburg, and still later occupied a responsible position on the staff of Gen. Stoneman. About four years ago he was ordered with his regiment to service on the Pacific coast, and was stationed at Fort Whipple, Arizona, at one time being in command of the fort. From Fort Whipple, Lieut. Sherwood went to Crittenden, and from that place about a year ago, was given a leave of absence for seven months. We ought to state here that on the 23d of July last he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of his company.

On obtaining leave of absence, Lieut. Sherwood came to his home in this city, and afterward went to Europe, where he made quite an extended tour. He returned home, and on the 18th of October last started for the West to rejoin his company, which was then stationed at Colville, Washington Territory. He stayed some time at St. Louis, and was finally unable to reach Colville on account of the heavy snow-storms. He therefore reported to Col. Granger, at the head-quarters of his regiment at Vancouver, and was subsequently sent to the front with another company to participate in the war against the Modocs.

The deceased was a man of more than ordinary ability, and had he lived, would undoubtedly have attained an exalted position as an army officer. During the years of his service he had seen much experience, but was always faithful to his duty and equal to any emergency. He was of very fine personal appearance, being considerably over six feet in height, and was in the fullest sense of the term a true gentleman. In social life he was a most agreeable companion, and a firm friend.

On the receipt of the sad intelligence a dispatch was sent to Gen. Schofield, asking that the body be embalmed and forwarded to this city for burial.

A Brooklyn Boy Driven to Death by a Boston Swindler.

From the Boston Traveller, April 18.

Bogus employment agencies have victimised many a poor boy who has visited this city for the purpose of seeking work. Deluded by advertisements which set forth that work is easily obtained at large salaries, and that men worth $1,000 a year are difficult to obtain, they rush pell-mell into the traps, notwithstanding the frequent warnings of the respectable Press. Capt. James Quinn, Deputy Chief of Police, has a sad story to relate in connection with this. He exhibits, first, the portrait of a fine-looking young fellow, who came to Boston from Brooklyn, N. Y., last Autumn, and a check reading as follows:

$140. BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1873.

One year after date I promise to pay Alvin B. McDuffee One Hundred and Forty Dollars value received.

G. S. WILKINS.

Young McDuffee answered an advertisement of the bogus concern recently broken up at No. 10 State street, and was referred to Wilkins, who said the advertiser was in want of a bill collector. Wilkins greeted the new-comer very cordially, and explained the nature of his business so well that McDuffie fell easily into the snare. Before commencing work, however, Wilkins said that he should require a deposit of $200 in order to guarantee himself against loss. McDuffie was unable to raise this amount, but he had $140, which he very foolishly loaned his employer, taking his note therefor. This note, as will be seen, is carefully written. The words "to the order of" were erased with a pen, so that none but McDuffie himself could collect the money, and no provision is made for the interest. But McDuffie was so confident of his employer's honesty, that he neglected to observe the phraseology of the note, and went to work with brilliant anticipations of a competency. He busied himself about the office for a day or two, until he became firmly convinced that Wilkins had made him a dupe. Then he applied for a restoration of his money, but the note was sneeringly thrust in his face, and he returned to Brooklyn broken-hearted. So much was he affected by his loss that his mind became impaired, and, a few days after his arrival, he committed suicide. His sister visited Boston a day or two since for the purpose of endeavoring to collect the amount out of which her brother was swindled, but, learning the true state of affairs, she returned home. This man Wilkins, it may be added, was arrested at the instance of the Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association, some weeks ago, and bound over for trial on a charge of swindling. He obtained bail, and is now supposed to be in New-Hampshire. In connection with this case the authorities have decided immediately to take vigorous steps for the prosecution, not only of every employment swindler, but of all others who attempt to victimize their fellows by bogus advertisements.

A Persevering Expressman Brings a Suit.

From the Boston Herald, April 18.

The Supreme Court, yesterday, heard the case of E. M. Sargent *vs.* The Boston and Lowell and Lowell and Nashua Railroads. Sargent is an expressman, and claimed that prior to 1866 the corporations had allowed all expressmen to carry goods over their road at uniform rate, but that in 1866 they granted an exclusive privilege to others, shutting him out, thus robbing him of the "good will" of his business. He then attempted in various ways to reinstate himself in his business. He applied for a season ticket, intending to use it in carrying a satchel express for the banks, &c., and though another gentleman, other than the firm alluded to, was allowed so to do, he was refused. Then he tried single tickets, with which he claimed the right to take a trunk of ordinary weight. This wouldn't work. Then he tried to have the successful firm, who had obtained the monopoly over the roads, carry for him just as they did for the rest of the public, but they refused unless he would pay them full rates on each separate parcel, which would have left him no profit. The defendants file a general denial, and the case will go to the full bench on questions of law.

A Most Extraordinary Mistake by a Canadian.

From the Ottawa Free Press.

A few nights ago a well-known business man indulged too liberally in the exhilarating beverage until a late hour. About midnight he set out for home which happens to be in a three-tenement house on Daly-street. Instead of going to his own door he walked confidently up to his neighbor's door and pulled the bell boldly. The inmates had retired to rest, and some time elapsed before the door was opened; the whiskified individual became outrageous, and began to act in a most violent manner. The door was opened, and, to his horror, by a stranger. His wrath increased, and in less time than it takes to write this he had hurled him headlong out upon the street. He then locked the door and went up-stairs, but nothing seemed in its proper place, and he found progression almost impossible. He finally lit a match, and a glance at the surroundings convinced his muddled brain that he was not in his own house. He got out, therefore, as soon as possible, and fortunately just in time to escape a thrashing from the enraged proprietor who had effected an entrance by the back door.

The Restoration of Independence Hall.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 18.

The restoration of Independence Hall to as near an approach to the appearance it presented on the great days of 1776, is making progress at a very satisfactory pace, and, we are informed, will soon be completed. Another of the time-honored chairs has been received. The committee in charge of the work, in notifying the Mayor of this accession, took occasion to call his attention to the necessity of additional precautions to guard the venerated hall from dangers by fire. It is further suggested by the committee that the room now occupied by the Court of Common Pleas be vacated as soon as it can be conveniently done. We believe it is a part of the design to make this room an adjunct to the hall for the reception and exhibition of such of the pictures and objects of historic interest belonging to the city as will be out of place in Independence Hall as restored to its original condition. To effect these purposes considerable renovations may have to be made, as the floors are supposed to be insecure.

Another Illustration of the Ingenuity of Villainy.

From the Boston Traveller, April 18.

One of the city horses died under suspicious circumstances, Monday, and an examination of his stomach disclosed two pieces of cork, about the size of a policeman's badge. These pieces of cork were filled with pins, the points protruding. They were then tied together with a string, and between the two pieces of cork poison was placed on a piece of salt pork. It seemed evident that the cork had been placed in the horse's food with the intention of killing him—a statement which is borne out by the fact that the pins were so arranged that the substance could not be expelled from the stomach. The matter is undergoing investigation.

CUBA.

Party Movements—Bidwell's Escape from Jail—Progress of the War—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 12, 1873.

The political situation has not undergone any material change during the past week. Republicans and Unionists are organizing and concentrating their forces, and preparing for future action, while party lines are becoming more distinct. The resignation of Mr. Ocaña as chief editor of the Liberal *Voz de Cuba*, has converted that journal into a milk-and-water paper, of no particular political shade, and it is rumored now that Mr. José Ruiz de Leon, the former chief editor, who has just returned from New-York, will reassume his former position. If this is true, the *Voz* must be classed henceforth as an organ of the so-called Conservatives. The organization of the Republican Party is progressing, and the leaders are awaiting the arrival of the new Captain-General with the greatest anxiety, for the purpose of effecting the proposed changes among some of the higher employes, and in planting the oft-promised, much-talked of, but never realized reforms.

BIDWELL'S ESCAPE.

While the streets were crowded on Thursday evening, A. B. Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, quietly effected his escape from the barracks of the night and mounted police in which he was confined, and which are also used by the Chief of Police as a private residence. The story is that Bidwell jumped from the second story window to the street, a distance of nearly thirty feet—an almost incredible story if we remember that Bidwell still suffers from two broken ribs and a sprained foot. A mounted policeman says that he saw the man jump, but did not follow him until some minutes after, seeing him run toward the Punta. Five other officers were sitting almost underneath the window and claim not to have seen or heard anything. Bidwell had no money with him, and left in his shirt and pantaloons, his coat and vest remaining behind him. The fact that he did jump does not seem to be very clear, and it is far more likely that somebody opened a door for him. The escape was undoubtedly well planned, and as Bidwell does not speak a word of Spanish, and does not know anybody in Havana, the public very naturally suspects and accuses those who had access to him of complicity in his flight. The British Consul, Mr. Dunlap, and his vice-Consul, Mr. Crawford, were deeply interested and very anxious to secure his extradition by the Spanish to the English authorities. Therefore, the other persons who had access to him and of whom two at least were known to be working in Bidwell's behalf, are deeply injured in their fair fame by the public, if they are innocent of any connection with the escape of such a dangerous character. No proof and but little circumstantial evidence exists against any of the parties, who are the incumbent of the United States Consulate General, the prisoner's lawyer, the runner of the Telegrafo Hotel, the chief of police, and a servant who cleaned the rooms. None of these persons may have had the slightest knowledge of the escape, but their dealings with the prisoner make them prominent in the eyes of the public. As it is not likely that any investigation (any amounting to anything) will ever occur, we may, years hence, learn from some foreign journal how Bidwell escaped and who aided him.

THE STRUGGLE.

From the interior we receive but little reliable information as to the progress of the war, which, according to the best Spanish and Cuban sources, continues as for months past. It is altogether impossible to form conjectures as to the extent to which the armed factions will influence the fate of the island for some time to come. The sporadic skirmishes offer no ground for surmises, and their results are of but slight consequence. The usual falsehoods as to battles which never occurred are told by both parties, and once in a while some insurgent lieutenant or captain surrenders. The journals deny that any detachments in the neighborhood of Manzanillo joined the insurgents, but the Cuban sympathizers are very vehement in asserting this to be a fact. The insurgents had captured about 100 head of cattle, which a squad of soldiers was driving to Jiguani.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The labors of the commissioners to take testimony for the mixed Spanish and American Commission is progressing satisfactorily....Most planters continue to maltreat the enslaved Chinese, and hitherto not a nation in the world takes the slightest trouble to inquire into wrongs a thousand times worse than those of negro slavery....The *Constancia* amuses the people by printing the names of the Republican editors of the *Paloma*, who either are or have been employes of monarchical government, and have received decorations from Kings or Queens of Spain....As a great many fires have taken place in the cane-fields of the plantations near Alacranes, Union, and Los Palos, it is believed these have been the work of an incendiary, and not the result of accident....It is reported that Pieltain, the new Captain-General, is already on the way from Spain; another report mentions Gen. Merlo, who commanded at Santiago de Cuba a short time while Rodas was Captain General, as the future Segundo Cabo....In view of the opposition manifested by the cattle dealers, who have a monopoly of the business and who are reported to have earned (a club of seven) $6,000,000 within a year, the Board of Aldermen will begin purchasing cattle next week, and will sell meat at cost to the butchers, so that the people can get it at a reasonable price....The Confederate ex-man-of-war and blockade runner Chicamauga, lately purchased in New-York and brought here, has already been transformed into a regular man-of-war, called the Baran; she mounts two guns of heavy calibre and is a very fast vessel....In view of the resistance of the free Chinamen to renew their contracts, for a term of six years, the Colonization Junta, which is composed of planters and rules the Government, has reduced the compulsory term to two years.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The case of the Union and her sailors still drags on with a good deal of unpleasantness, and telegrams to Havana are frequent. The authorities are beginning to hunt up the treaties, and as the headmen on either side at Havana, are nothing but swaggering fellows, without talent or spirit, the authorities here act as they please, and Mr. Young, I believe, has asked the Captain of the United States man-of-war Richmond, now at Jamaica, to come over and help him in the affair. The Union is still detained on account of the very ridiculous case of the three deserters, neither the men or the stolen boat have been given up to the captain, nor are the captain or mate to be permitted to leave until the whole affair has been looked into.

QUASIMODO.

The Washington Treaty in Newfoundland.

A recent letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the Montreal *Gazette* says:

By a majority of 21 to 4 our House of Assembly have accepted the provisions of the Treaty of Washington which apply to Newfoundland. The four members who voted against it did so not because of objections to the treaty itself, but under the conviction that a matter of such importance should be first submitted to the constituencies before a decision should be come to by the representatives. The Chamber of Commerce, however, unanimously petitioned the Legislature in favor of the acceptance of the treaty. These men, whose capital is invested in the fisheries, see clearly the advantages which will flow from opening fresh markets for our fish products, comparatively at our doors. The value of our staples will thus be advanced. A great increase in the quantity of Labrador and Bay of Islands herrings, exported to the States, will take place under the provisions of the treaty. It is not likely the Americans will ever attempt fishing in our waters, for they could not compete with those resident on the spot. Although they had full liberty to fish in our waters, under the Reciprocity Treaty, they never availed themselves of such permission. We should have liked the treaty better had our seal-oil gone in free of duty, but meantime we must take what we get, and, like *Oliver Twist*, "ask for more." There is hardly any difference of opinion here about the beneficial character of the treaty [illegible]

TRENTON.

A Visit to the New-Jersey Rolling-Mills—Making Fire-Bricks—How Wire Cable is Manufactured.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 10, 1873.

The manufactures of Trenton! Well, Trenton openly confesses, in true Catholic fashion, that, in this respect, she has hitherto passed a misspent life; but, at the same time, she demands Catholic absolution for her short-comings from the manufacturing hierarchy, promises to do better for the future, and points to her potteries as an instance that her good intentions are not likely to replace the calcined pavements of those great tropically-heated underground regions in which all unrepentant Christians are supposed, sooner or later, to put in an appearance. I am bound to say that I think the progress of Trenton, as a manufacturing city, has, till within the last few years, been "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought"—the glamour of being the capital of the State of New-Jersey, the glory of entertaining New-Jersey legislators at the startling remuneration of $3 a day, a sort of squatting-down contentment with things as they are, and little aspiration to grow beyond the standard measurement. But all this is over now. Trenton proposes to raise the music in her strife with the world, and says, in no meaningless tones, that she is going to have an opposition full brass band of her own, such as Nebuchadnezzar never dreamed of when he ordered "The sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music," at the inauguration ceremonies of his golden image. There is ample room for her to make broad her phylacteries. Broad acres surround her, and she can infuse any amount of yeast into her natural dough, without feeling any alarm about undue expansion. She is not likely for some time to come to be called over the coals for generating super-heated steam—that bug-bear of these days of big fires.

Considering that one of the most successful manufacturers of his day, Mr. Peter Cooper, should have thrown his glove into the manufacturing lists in this City of Trenton, it is surprising that so few seem to have accepted the challenge. Beyond a few iron-works, her potteries, two or three woolen and grist mills, and her India-rubber works, Trenton, so close to the great anthracite coal regions, with such splendid markets as New-York and Philadelphia, with good water-power, with railroad and water transportation facilities which many much larger manufacturing cities would envy, makes a very poor show. A State capital for eighty odd years, she can only claim a population of under 30,000. And yet I take it that New-Jersey is one of the most prosperous States in the Union. I have myself taken a pretty long tramp through the heart of the State; have noted the well-tilled land, the substantial farm-houses and barns, and the general well-to-do air about everything; and am at a loss to know why Trenton is not four or five times as large and important a city, in a commercial sense, as it really is. And it must be remembered that Trenton has made a stride in the last ten years. What she was before the war is no criterion of what she is now, or, to judge from the new infusion of life-blood into her veins, of what she may be in the future. Dr. Watts piously reproves pugnacious little boys by saying, "Your little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes," and I cannot think that the boiling, surging volume of water which I saw to-day pouring over the dam of the broad stream which flows through the city, was meant to tear over the rocks to be simply lost in the channel of the Delaware River. Trenton, say not so! You have manufacturing interests. Enlarge, duplicate, quadruple them, and prosper.

But Trenton, as I have said, boasts some factories of importance outside of her new-found pottery interests. On the Delaware River, about a mile and a half below the main portion of the City of Trenton, are the rolling mills of the New-Jersey Steel and Iron company, the property of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. Peter Cooper! It almost seems like treading on historic ground to write about anything with which his name is connected. And so far as iron-works are concerned, Peter Cooper's name occupies a most important page in the history of iron manufacture. Peter Cooper solved the problem of puddling iron with anthracite coal. How many puddling furnaces are there now in which anthracite coal is used! Peter Cooper rolled the first iron beams for building purposes. They were, I believe, used in the construction of the Cooper Institute. Scarce a building of importance in large or small cities is now erected in which they are not introduced. Indeed, I fancy that the inspector of buildings in New-York would stop the work on any large building if it were being put up without the necessary iron beams. Peter Cooper built for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the first locomotive that was ever used in this country. The Baldwin locomotive-works of Philadelphia alone now turn out 500 locomotives in one year; locomotives in comparison with which Mr. Cooper's Tom Thumb was a mere plaything. Mr. Cooper is then a most prominent character in the history of iron, and in his eighty-third year is still identified with its manufacture. At the New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company's works the business is principally confined to the rolling of rails and beams, the amount of merchant iron manufactured not exceeding 1,500 tons a year. About 200 tons of steel, under the Siemens process, is also annually made. But the great business is in rails and beams, which are made, first one and then another, according to market demands. A large part of the rolling mill was recently destroyed by fire, and the works are not now running, though Mr. Stokes, the superintendent, hopes to get to work in about ten days. The mills have sixteen puddling furnaces and nine heaters, and give employment to 650 hands. This tells of a very large production. When running to their full capacity the mills turn out about 17,000 tons of railroad iron, or, if working on beams, 10,000 tons of beams, varying from small sizes up to fifteen-inch beams, every year. I saw an immense stock of these beams lying in the yard; so that builders have only to send their orders and the beams are forwarded without the delay necessarily incurred by their having to be made to special order. If there are none of the precise length, a few inches are cut off those nearest in size, and the waste pieces are sent to the scrap heap. This cutting is done without heating the iron, by means of a rapidly revolving toothless saw. The saw cuts through the cold iron of a solid fifteen-inch beam, weighing 2,500 pounds to the yard, in less than a minute, and apparently with as much ease as you would cut cheese. But there is a great display of fireworks. No pin-wheel could compete with it. There is one thing in these rolling mills which I have not met with in the largest mills in the State of New-York. I have often pitied the puddlers when they have to stand before the open furnace to take out the great balls of white-heated metal to be carried off to the squeezers on their way to the rolls. This is avoided in Mr. Cooper's mills. All the metal is taken from the puddling furnaces by machinery. In fact, there is no labor-saving machinery which has not been introduced into these mills. Mr. Cooper's reputation for doing thoroughly whatever he puts his hand to is ample guarantee for that. These works are among the oldest in the country, and as birds of a feather flock together, it surprises me a little that there are not many more rolling-mills in Trenton. Mr. Cooper's large fortune is ample evidence that iron-rolling is not unprofitable in that locality.

About a quarter of a mile from the New-Jersey Rolling Mills are the mills of the Trenton Woolen Company, also known as the Saxony Mills. The company is largely engaged in the manufacture of common plaid shirtings, cassimeres, and what are known in the market as Trenton cassimeres. Their principal product, however, are the common woolen shirtings worn by laboring men. Of these they make about 60,000 yards a month. They have 125 looms and 3,000 spindles, and employ 130 hands. Their business foots up to the highly respectable sum of $300,000 a year. On Factory-street, running [illegible] Mr. Wilson's woolen mills [illegible] manufactures the same class of goods as the Trenton Woolen Company, which may be said to be an offshoot from him, the Saxony Mills having been established by a gentleman who was for many years Mr. Wilson's superintendent. Mr. Wilson runs 4,000 spindles and 200 looms. He employs 220 to 250 hands, and does a business of $600,000 a year.

Striking out of the town again, I paid a visit to the terra cotta and fire-brick works of Mr. Bowman. Strictly speaking, I suppose, I should have included Mr. Bowman's drain-pipe works in my letter on the Trenton potteries. But the manufacture of the Trenton potteries proper is entirely confined to household ware; as I preferred to keep Mr. Bowman in reserve. The fire-brick and terra cotta works, though in the same inclosure, are carried on entirely distinct the one from the other. They occupy four acres of land, with a frontage of 750 feet on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The fire-bricks are made from Woodbridge clay, which is obtained in great quantities from the neighborhood of the Raritan River. The clay is ground and mixed in a mill, from the bottom of which it is slowly forced in a continuous broad, thick strip. A workman cuts off enough to make one brick, gives it a little shaping, and hands it to another who carries it to the drying-room. The bricks are laid out on a false flooring, under which are heated flues for evaporating the water in the clay. When so nearly dry that it requires a firm pressure of the finger to make an indentation, they are put in the press. This machine consists of an iron box into which the brick will just slide and no more. When the brick is in the box the machine is set in motion, and a heavy press, which exactly fits the inside of the box, descends with great force, pressing the brick down several inches and making it hard and compact, and obviating the possibility of interior cavities or broken edges. The pressure is 300 pounds to the square inch. The bricks are then ready for the kiln. Mr. Bowman makes every year about 2,500,000 large fire-bricks for furnace and kiln purposes, and about 1,500,000 of the general run of fire-bricks. The terra-cotta works produce a variety of goods. First, the drain-pipes. When the clay is prepared, it is tumbled in great lumps into a large box, from which it gradually works down to an iron tube with a cover to it. The clay is forced between the tube and the cover, and issues slowly into a semi-circular trough in the shape of a pipe. To make the elbows, a workman simply raises either end of the pipe, and the yielding clay bends into the desired shape as easily as leaden piping. The collars for the joints are made separately. The process of baking in the kilns is very similar to that of stone china; the glazing, principally made of a sand found near Albany, being put on and baked in the same way. But, in addition to pipes, Mr. Bowman makes any quantity of terra-cotta chimney-pots, vases, statues, and representations of animals. Even does he invade the domain of household effects—for he makes terra-cotta cheese-bowls, bread-pans, stationary washing-tubs, &c. Altogether, his business sums up to $150,000 or $200,000 a year. Just now the works are not doing very much, as the extreme severity of this Winter is unpropitious for this kind of manufacture. In another part of the city, Mr. Philips has a small fire-brick factory, but he does not make any terra-cotta.

Some half a mile or so from Mr. Bowman's works is the great wire-cable factory of John A. Roebling's Sons, one of whom, I believe, is the engineer of the great bridge, which it is fondly hoped will some day or other unite Brooklyn and New-York City. The firm here are to make all the wire-cable for the bridge. They made the cables for the Niagara bridge and for the great bridges at Cincinnati. Wire rolling is an endless process, starting as it does with rods of iron or steel about the size of a cigar and ending in wire as fine as a needle. The rods are rolled through very small rollers into coils of wire about one-eighth of an inch in diameter; after that the drawing process begins, and this is done when the metal is cold, but not till after it has been annealed in the heating furnace to give it renewed strength of fibre. The wire is drawn through steel plates. These plates have a series of tapering holes drilled through them; each hole corresponding to different sizes of wire. For the smallest sized wire, the wire has to be drawn through all the holes in order to make it small by degrees and beautifully less till it has reached the required fineness. As the wire passes through the drawing plate it is wound round a coiling drum. In drawing fine wire it has to be annealed over again at times in order to counteract the tendency to brittleness and loss of ductility. A composition of wax, soap, and other ingredients is used to lubricate the wire while passing through the draw plates.

The speed of the drawing is, of course, regulated by the size of the wire. The finer the wire the more rapidly it can be drawn. The rate of speed may be put at from 720 to 2,700 inches a minute, according to the size of the wire. Messrs. Roebling draw both iron and steel wire. They use none but steel wire for making their bridge cables, extraordinary strength being required in order to insure safety. The wire cable of the Niagara Bridge is 10 inches in diameter; that of the Cincinnati Bridge is 14 inches. The strands composing a ten inch wire cable contain no less than 3,000 pounds of wire in 21 feet of cable. I am sorry that I was unable to make any way into that part of the factory where the cables are made. The firm has suffered so severely from foreign agents taking advantage of the courtesies shown to them that an inflexible rule has been adopted that no person not connected with the establishment shall be allowed to set foot in that department. All the iron and steel consumed in this wire-drawing mill is imported from Norway. The number of hands employed is 140; and the annual production is about 2,000 tons of wire rope, besides a large quantity of merchant iron wire. Cooper & Hewitt have also a large wire-drawing mill where they employ about 150 men. But they make only merchant iron wire.

Adjoining Mr. Roebling's mill are the works of the American Saw Company. In the store-rooms are a collection of saws, from the common carpenter's saw to those awful-looking circular saws with teeth almost as big as a mastadon's. I saw one circular which was eighty-eight inches in diameter, just about the height of Chang, the Chinese giant. Its fearful teeth seemed to yawn at one like the jaws of a hungry crocodile. "Yes, sir, it would whisk through you as though you were made of oat-straw," commented the gentleman who escorted me through the company's factory. The principal business of the company lies in the manufacture of circular and cross-cut saws. It seems to me that saw-makers must have pretty well exhausted their ingenuity in devising new shapes and arrangements of the teeth of these cross-cut saws. There are teeth of every imaginable projection; very regular in their irregularity, but not such as any female votary of fashion would like to take as the pattern of all others calculated to set off her rosy lips to full advantage. On the contrary, the possession of a similarly arranged set of teeth would lead her to spend her whole patrimony on deceitful and wicked dentists, and to wind up by running in debt for a complete false set. The American Saw Company employ about 100 men. If any one wants to know to what extent of extravagance he can go in the saw line, let him purchase the eighty-eight-inch circular saw of which I speak. What its selling price may be I do not know. Its cost price was $1,700.

On Fair-street, running parallel with the Delaware River, are two growing and thriving iron-works—the Phoenix Iron-works, of which Mr. Charles Carr is the proprietor, and the chain-cable works of Kendrick & Runkle. Mr. Carr's foundry is just now largely occupied in making power-transmission machinery. By this means factory machinery can be run from water-power a mile or more away, the power being transmitted by endless wire cables running on wheels attached to posts, very much like telegraph wires and posts, only much heavier. By an arrangement of cog-wheels the power is transmitted round street corners, over the tops of houses, or anywhere, while it can be increased to any extent in individual factories by means of multiplying wheels. Thus the same cable may run through two adjoining factories, and yet give three times the amount of revolutions to the shafting of one to what it does in the other. Mr. Carr employs about 120 men. Kendrick & Runkle employ about 100 men and boys, making chain cables, freight-car couplings, chains, horse-car chains, dog-chains, and all other kinds of chains.

While wandering about the city this afternoon, I passed a cracker bakery, and knowing that I should get no dinner for two or three hours, I thought that the expenditure of a few pennies in crackers would not be amiss. I walked in and unsuspectingly presented a five-cent piece, and stated my wants. The gentleman laughed, pointed to a range of barrels full of crackers, told me to fill my pockets, and then quietly informed me that he was in the wholesale line of business. I apologized, and was on the point of making a hasty retreat, when he remarked: "Why, Sir, we make more crackers in an hour than you could eat in a life-time." I stared at him in surprise, ejaculated "The devil you do," and at once asked if I might go through his bakery. The next moment I was being initiated into the mysteries of cracker-making. Why, I found that Adam, Exton & Co., for that is the style of the firm, employ seventy or eighty men, boys, and girls, in making common, plain crackers; and as, with the exception of the baking, everything is done by machinery, it is easy to imagine what a quantity of crackers they must make in a day. After the dough has been mixed, it is kneaded backward and forward through iron rollers, which it leaves in broad sheets about an inch and a half thick. It is then passed through a press roller, which turns it out in long pipes of the diameter of a cracker, these pipes again being instantaneously divided into any number of round balls by machinery. Heaps of these balls are placed by the side of the boys and girls, who have a smaller roller with a die in it working into a shape. The boy seizes the lumps of dough, puts them in the shape, runs the roller over them with a sharp twist of the wrist, and with his unoccupied hands throws the unbaked cracker, ornamented and stamped with the name of the firm, into the baking-pan in front of him. All these little machines are patented by Mr. Adam Exton. Here is the daily consumption of materials in this cracker bakery; Thirty-five barrels of flour, 600 pounds of lard, and 300 pounds of sugar. I went down into the bakery. There are sixteen large ovens, each of which bakes about 4,000 crackers at a time. Now, the baking takes about forty minutes, so that there must be nigh upon 1,000,000 crackers a day made in the establishment. Mr. Exton and his partners are now doing a business of over $200,000 a year. They began the ordinary retail baking business in 1847 in a small basement, 18 by 18 feet. So much for crackers. Mr. Exton's success is only another example of what a man may do by dint of energy and enterprise. It would have been a fine thing for Trenton had a few others of his stamp started in some form of business there in that same year of 1847, if not earlier.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

Petition of the Kiowas and Comanches for the Release of Big Tree.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following petition from Indians, asking for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, was received at the Interior Department:

To our Great Father, the President of the United States:

We, the chiefs, braves, warriors, head men, and young men of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians hereby acknowledge that we have heretofore incurred thy displeasure by numerous depredations and plunder, by murdering innocent people, and taking into captivity innocent women and children. This we have done while thou has been feeding and clothing us, and no spirit of the entreaties and warnings of the messengers at times sent among us. We have by these wanton acts of ours defied the people and Government of the United States until thou hast ceased thy long continued forbearance, and hast taken our chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree prisoners, and carried into captivity more than 100 of our women and children. We love our chiefs and women and children, and are brought into deep trouble and sorrow by our own disobedience, which has caused our Great Father to inflict this severe punishment upon us, and we beg of our Great Father to pass by our many transgressions and forgive us; to begin life anew, and return to us our loved chiefs and women and children. If our Great Father will do this, we solemnly promise in the presence of these witnesses, that with the assistance of the Great Spirit above, we will hereafter obey the wishes of our Great Father, as made known to us by his agents and messengers sent among us. We will go no more raiding into Texas, but will remain in our own lawful reservation. We will maintain perpetual peace and friendship with the people and the Government of the United States, including the State of Texas. We will remain at peace with all other Indian tribes and use our influence to induce them to maintain friendly relations among themselves and toward the Government of the United States, and we will in all respects, to the best of our ability, obey the wishes of our agent. All this we solemnly promise, relying upon the Great Spirit above, in whom we trust, to aid us in the faithful performance of our solemn pledges.

Made at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian Territory, the 20th day of the 3d month, 1873.

The petition is signed by the chiefs and head men of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, after a full interpretation of the same, and after a general council among themselves on the subject. The above formal appeal had been preceded by urgent requests for the release of the imprisoned Indians, and the Indians were told that if they returned all the captives and stolen property as well, and give promises for future good conduct, that the Great Father would intercede for them. Accordingly, after they had fully complied with the demands of the Government, Gov. Davis was requested by the Secretary to release Santanta and Big Tree, and they are being held for the present only until provision can be made for their safe escort.

A Bit of Autobiography by Count Von Moltke.

The Lübeck *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Count Moltke, which appears to have been addressed to some enterprising German publisher. The letter is dated Kreisau, Oct. 15, 1872: To your letter of the 11th inst. I reply that it will not be possible to gain from my youth an interesting account for the public. I am the third of seven sons of my father, the Danish Lieutenant-General Von Moltke. My mother was Henrietta Paschen, daughter of the Councillor of Finance Paschen, of Hamburg. After his marriage, my father purchased property—first in the Priegnitz, and afterward in Mecklenburg. I was born on the 28th of October, 1800, in the town of Parchim, where my parents were on a visit with my uncle Helmuth Von Moltke, who, in 1812, marched with the Mecklenburg Battalion to Russia, and perished there. I received the name Helmuth Karl Bernhardt. I went with my parents to Lübeck, where, in 1806, our house was sacked by the French. My earliest remembrances relate to Lübeck and its old gates and towers, and I have, after long years, immediately recognized our old house at the Schrangen, notwithstanding the changed neighborhood. In the meantime my father had bought the property of Augustenhof, in Holstein. A year after it was burned down, with the whole of the harvest. Soon after my grandfather, who disposed of a large fortune, died. His will contained numerous and large legacies. He had not considered the very numerous losses which the war had caused to him. My mother, as universal legatee had to bear them, and therefore the inheritance was reduced to almost nothing. The property had to be sold. In the meantime I had been sent with my elder brother to the Land Cadets' Academy in Copenhagen. As alumni we passed there a joyless youth. At the age of eighteen I became an officer. The small "outlooks" (to use Mr. Carlyle's favorite term for the German *Aussichten*) which the Danish military service offered, made me desire to enter into the Prussian army, where my father and several of his brothers had also served. With good recommendations from the chief of my regiment, the Duke of Holstein, father of the present King of Denmark, I went to Berlin, passed the officer's examination, and was immediately appointed to the Body Infantry Regiment, No. 8. From thence begins my sufficiently-known military career. The writings I have published are the *Russo-Turkish Campaign* and *Letters from Turkey* (the campaigns in Italy, Denmark, and Austria are not by me, but by the Historical Department of the General Staff.) By me are also maps of Constantinople and the Bosphorus and the environs of Rome, and also the essential part of Kiepert's map of Asia Minor.

Encouragement of Car Conductors.

One of the Boston street-car companies has adopted the following system of payment to encourage honesty and faithfulness in its conductors: Applicants for positions as conductors on the road must make a deposit of $50, and sign a note forfeiting that amount in case of any failure to use the punch properly. Then they receive $2 a day for the first two months, then $2 25 for the next two months, and at the end of that time an additional sum increasing the pay up to $2 50 a day. After six months' service all the back pay sufficient to make it amount to $2 50 a day is paid to them, and their pay then goes on at the rate of $2 50 a day. Men resigning before the expiration of the six months do not get the benefit of the increased pay, and those refusing to make the $50 deposit receive only $2 a day. And yet there is no scarcity of conductors.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........ ....$1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY

IS NOW OPENED AND IN OPERATION FOR SIXTY miles westerly from the Wabash River, over which its Bridge is completed. Twenty-five miles more to Decatur will be done by May 1, completing the WESTERN DIVISION of eighty-five miles.

Rolling Stock sufficient for a large traffic is purchased, and the Road will open with a passenger and freight business amply sufficient to pay expenses and bond interest.

Large and permanent orders for delivery of Coal over the whole line have already been received.

The FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest by the agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., 14 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO., NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS. UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent. Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board, JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Continental, Home, Star, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the "Union Trust Company of New-York" on and after May 1 prox. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., and remain closed until FRIDAY, May 2.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopened on the 2d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, April 16 | Calabria, Sat'day, April 19
*Java, Wednesday, April 23 | Parthia, Saturday, April 26
*Cuba, Wed'day, April 30 |
*Scotia, Wed'day, May 7 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, May 10
Algeria, Wed'day, May 14 | Batavia, Sat'day, May 17

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20, North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California....Sat., April 19 | Ismailia......Wed., May 7
Olympia....Wed., April 23 | Victoria......Sat., May 10
India......Sat., April 26 | Castalia......Wed., May 14
Columbia...Wed., April 30 | Anglia.......Sat., May 17
Australia.....Sat., May 3 | Assyria......Wed., May 21

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—CALIFORNIA SAILS 10 A. M. APRIL 19.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 19, 10 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, GRIGS..........Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.......Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER...Thursday, May 1, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage, $100, currency, per Spain and Egypt; special returns per Spain and Egypt, $180, currency; all other ships, $60 and $90, currency; excursion, $150. Steerage..........$29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, April 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, May 3, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, May 8, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, or No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.........Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons...............Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..............Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...SURMONT...Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE...........DANRE......Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN...Saturday, May 17
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE....Saturday, May 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............May 28, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS,

OVER ONE THOUSAND IN NUMBER.

At reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares, by all lines of steamers. To Vienna, eighty-seven routes; to Italy, seventy-two routes. Circular tickets for Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, the Rhine, &c., by all routes from London. Tickets issued and berths on steamers secured.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April, giving fares, expenses, &c., for all tours, now ready, price 10c.

Special Personally Conducted Party leaves May 10, for Italy and Vienna, (105 days,) from New-York; $750 gold, which includes all expenses for the tour.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 29.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 6.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).........April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)........May 1
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........May 15

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 23.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, April 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 19.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PRODEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.

For freight and passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.................June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 341 Broadway; No. 229 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th.......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 11th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 14th.....4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th......7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th..6:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th.....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 18th.....7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th......11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:05 P. M.; via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.), 2:52, 4:35, 3:30, 5:05 (Ex.), 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 6:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:45 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 3:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 6:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars [illegible]

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South [illegible]

Express for Philadelphia [illegible]

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, [illegible]

[illegible]

Trains arrive as follows: [illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:

[illegible]

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

[illegible]

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing [illegible] leave New-York as follows:

[illegible]

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows: [illegible]

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York and at Mineola with Hempstead.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, (SOUTH,) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Established 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. [illegible] Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will commence as usual. [illegible]

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 5.

PARKSIDE.—A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR little boys, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 15 East [illegible]

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR Boys, Poughkeepsie.—Summer term commences April 21. S. PELHAM, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; [illegible] by Prof. DELORENZO.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, G. B. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER DESIRES A POSITION as principal, or would establish a classical school; good references. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 174 Times Office.

SCHOOL WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, a Presbyterian minister; would buy or lease one now in successful operation. Address TEACHER, No. 738 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selection at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate-work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER MAN; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can drive tandem; best of reference; can refer to some of the best families in the City. Call or address Coachman, No. 222 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; has no children; can milk; wife will do cleaning, work or cooking; no fair-play; strictly sober and reliable. Address Ia Thompson, Box No. 148 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, and competent young Swede, married, one child, as coachman and plain gardener; would make himself generally useful; wife as seamstress, if required; good recommendations. Address for two days J. W. E., Box No. 226 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; unmarried, stylish groom, careful City driver; strictly temperate; six years' first-class City refer ences. Call on or address T. R., No. 49 West 26th-st., private stable.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel to Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe; best recommendation. Address Courier, Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Call or address J. K., No. 134 West 46th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant; first-class City references. Address Robert Klein, Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th-av.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RE spectable young man; has been in a private family; is a stylish young man; has best City references. Address F. M., Box No. 213 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, GERman; perfectly understands his business in all the branches; greenhouse and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference from employers. Address A. S., at the seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands the care of green-houses and graperies; will be found a sober, steady man on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; MARRIED; NO children; understands kitchen and flower garden and greenhouse; is temperate. Address W. A., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN who has had three years' experience in this country in fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address J. S., No. 67 Nassau-st.

PORTER.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG ENGlishman, as porter in a store. Address H. W., Box No. 240 Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of intelligence and ability, thirty years old; has had ten years' experience in business. Address M., Box No. 151 Times Office.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 124 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or applicant. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOLL, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address Frenchman, Box No. 53 Up-town Times Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man (English) in a private family; good City references. Address W. S., Box No. 29 Up-town Times Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER would like to go with a family to Newport. Address G. H., Times Up-town Office, 541 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; two years' references. Address or apply at present employer's, W. E., No. 16 East 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A FOREman for the office of the Chronicle, a country newspaper, published in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, about thirteen miles from New-York City. No one but a first-class job printer and compositor need apply. Applicants will be seen at the office of the paper on MONDAY, TUESDAY, or WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS of this week, after 4 o'clock, or can send applications in writing.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; state salary expected, and names of references. Address H., Box No. 134 Times office.

WANTED.—SALESMAN IN OUR SHAWL and Suit Department. Apply to C. A. MAYNARD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Now on exhibition, at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a fine collection of new and desirable high-class American and European Oil Paintings, consisting of elegant examples from the following well-known, popular, and most successful artists:

W. H. Beard,	J. C. Wiggins.	Harvey Young.
J. G. Brown,	Wm. Hart.	W. Blackman.
J. W. Casilear,	J. F. Cropsey.	Clinton Ogilvie,
M. L. Elliott,	L. M. Wills,	David Johnson,
J. R. Brevoort,	H. L. Roll,	Samuel Colman,
J. H. Beard,	H. Gaum,	A. T. Britcher,
F. A. Silva,	Coutourier,	Emil Lambinet,
H. M. Carter,	Carpentero,	Eastman Johnson,
John Beers,	W. M. Brown.	W. L. Sontagg,
H. J. Blakewell,	Emanuel Leutze,	J. E. Brevoort,
C. H. Chapin,	W. F. De Haas,	Theo. Frere,
John Pope,	H. McCord,	W. Holberton,
C. G. Smyth,	J. F. Kensett,	George Innis,
A. Parsons,	H. Bacon, and many others.	

The above collection will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23d of April, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the matter of ALFRED WILD, bankrupt, on the 20th day of March, 1873, I will sell at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth (14) day of April, 1873, at 12 M., by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, seven second mortgage bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for $1,000 each, held by me as collateral security for a note of said company, indorsed by Alfred Wild.

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1873.

The sale above mentioned is adjourned to April 21, 1873, at 12 M., at same place.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO., will sell by order of Messrs. Ogden & Clark, real estate brokers, &c., office 1,253 Broadway, at 11 o'clock,

AT NO. 33 EAST 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

All the elegant furniture, &c., contained in the private dwelling-house of the above number, Consisting of

Parlor and bedroom suites, carpets, china, glassware, and ornaments, &c., of BRONZE AND CHINA.

Catalogues now ready at the office of Messrs. OGDEN & CLARK.

ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library of fine illustrated and standard works, comprising Sir Joshua Reynolds works, 3 vol., fol.; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols., fol.; Picart's Religious Ceremonies, 10 vols.; Musée Français, 4 vols., fol.; Dresden Gallery, India proofs. Standard editions of Bulwer, Lever, Thackeray, &c., &c. Also valuable missals on vellum, old manuscripts, &c., &c. Books on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., 120 boxes containing 708 dozen pairs Kid Gloves.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

PH. FRED. KOBBE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TRUNKS.—KOBBE & BALL will sell, on TUESDAY, April 22, 1873, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 57 and 59 Leonard-st., for cash, 300 moth-proof, cedar lined Trunks, being the entire balance of the stock of the Moth-proof Trunk Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a bitter, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUT ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, Jr., sole Agent, No. 86 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,022. New-York.

ENGINE WANTED—UPRIGHT ENGINE, about stroke, for burr-mill, from 200 to 250 horse power, with or without fly wheel; new or second hand, if in good order. Address immediately, W. R. TUTTLE, 24 Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

SOFT CAPSULES. Castor-oil and many other medicines, can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this City.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' Butensils.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.; all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given; carriage free.

R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL NEWfoundland dogs, to a gentleman's place; seven months old. No. 330 Broom-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Can also be found at the "Times" Up-Town Office, at the corner of 42d-st. and 9th-av., and 54th-st. and 6th-av., and the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Restaurant.

Centrally located. Near the depots and theatres.

LELAND & CO., Late LELAND, Proprietors.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—PRIvate family; handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without private table; other desirable rooms, with or without board, in first-class houses in all parts of the City; free permits. GRUNUNG & CO., Boarders' Directory, No. 37 Union-square.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE AND experience in the treatment of invalid gentlemen is now prepared to receive one or two at his residence, where they can find the comforts of a home, with the best of care and attention; terms moderate. Address VERITAS, Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan), No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.

GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS board in elegant private house, healthy and delightful location, beautiful grounds, mountain air, boating, fishing, and bathing, at Budd's Lake, two hours by Morris and Essex Railroad, may see photograph and obtain particulars of

A. G. DARWIN, No. 19 Pine-st.

FROM 1ST MAY, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, near 5th-av. and 31st-st., to one or two gentlemen with superior board, large handsomely furnished room with bath attached; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 100 Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.

A family leaving the City will vacate (1st of May) a handsome suite of rooms; liberal table and the comforts of a refined home offered; one square room for gentlemen.

NO. 51 WEST 9TH-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th ave., second and third floors, handsomely furnished; will be vacated about 1st of May; rented with or without board, together or divided in small private families; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH-ST.,

opposite Gilsey House entrance.—To let, a suite of rooms, also single rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, without board; quiet house; strictly private family. References.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WILL RE ceive an invalid lady or gentlemen to board, who can advance a little money; no children or boarders; a permanent home and best treatment; references exchanged. Address Box No. 99 Times Up-town Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

SECOND FLOOR.—HANDSOMELY FURnished, with private table or first-class board at Summer rates; also front rooms on third and fourth floors; references. No. 14 East 22d-st., between 5th and Madison ave.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE, living in West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., would like to let rooms, with first-class board, to two or four people; terms moderate. Address M. M., Box No. 1,533 Post-office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, located on 21st-st., near 5th-av.; house and appointments first class in every particular. Refers to H. B. DREW, No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NO. 15 WARREN-PLACE, CHARLES-ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; genteel neighborhood, near 6th and 7th-avenue cars; terms moderate; no moving.

NO. 87 EAST 4TH-ST.—NICELY-FURnished back parlor, with substantial board, for gentleman and wife; all improvements; no moving in May; charges moderate; two blocks from Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A SMALL strictly private family living in 35th-st., near 5th-av., desire to let their second floor to one or two parties; house and table first class. Address M. M., Box No. 1,533 Post-office.

NO. 39 EAST 33TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, handsome parlor bed-room; also, third-story large back-room; without children, at reasonable rates; references.

A VERY HANDSOME SITTING-Room and bedroom to gentlemen only, without board; house has all modern improvements; convenient to cars. No. 149 West 46th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 49TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Madison-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second and fourth floors, with first-class board. References required.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 31ST-ST.—Arrangements can be made by the year or season for elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th ave., No. 60.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board, or with breakfast only; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—A PARLOR FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closet, &c.; private table, to first-class party, for the season or year. Apply at No. 140 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; also, three rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

5TH AND 6TH AVS.

Very desirable rooms, with good table; liberal arrangements made with permanent parties.

No. 48 West 18th-st.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD.
No moving. References.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR TO let, at No. 25 West 26th-st., rear of Trinity Chapel, near 8t. James Hotel; also other pleasant rooms to let.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av.—Pleasant room; back parlor; board if desired: no moving in May; family small: first-class reference required.

NO. 686 LEXINGTON-AV.—ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, singly or en suite; first-class table; home comforts; delightful location, near Central Park; terms moderate.

FIFTH-AV. APARTMENTS, CORNER of 31st-st.—The second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private table, to a small family. Apply to the owner and occupant, No. 290 5th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front parlor, with piano, at No. 50 East 9th-st., to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; everything first-class; no moving in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 31-ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, two small rooms; references.

A DESIRABLE SECOND STORY front room, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman in a social, refined, private (American) family; references. No. 235 West 54th-st.

FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR.—CONnecting bedroom and bath-room; also, other rooms, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; private family. No. 161 West 45th-st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.

Board, a front four-story room for a single gentleman; references exchanged.

BOARDING.

At Mrs. WYCKOFF'S, No. 330 5th-av., one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 99 EAST 46TH-ST.

Whole or part of parlor floor to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, well furnished, with board, in a first-class house near 5th-av.; also, rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Gilsey House, elegant rooms to rent, with board, en suite or single; on or before May 1.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO THIRD story, and one fourth story front room to let, with board: ample closets; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—A parlor and bedroom to rent, with board: references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH-ST., ADJOINING Union League Club-house.—Pleasant suite of rooms to let without board; also, single rooms: references.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, No. 6 West 38th-st., next to 5th-av.; private table, if desired.

NO. 138 2D-AV., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th sts.—Second floor to let, with board. No children taken.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a private family. Addr-ss, with full particulars, W. H., Box No. 122 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 26, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the work of printing 500 copies of the Report of the Auditor of Accounts, in the Department of Finance, for the quarter ending March 31, 1873. Specimens of the work required will be furnished, and all other information necessary will be given to estimators, upon application to the undersigned, on or before Friday, April 25, 1873. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
Clerk of Common Council,
Room No. 6 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID LOT OF WORK HORSES at the FIFTH-AVENUE STABLES, No. 54½ West 22d-st., launction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

A full assortment of goods, including a large stock of Linen and Worsted Summer Horse-sheets; Lap-Blankets, Horse Boots, Carriage Robes, Horse Blankets, Channels Skins, Whips, &c.

HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 74 Beekman-st.

A PONY FOR SALE, SIX YEARS OLD, a fine mane and tail, warranted sound and kind in all harness; is well-broken to saddle for lady or child; also basket phaeton and harness almost new; sold only on account of sickness of owner. Apply at private stable, No. 150 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses; bays, black points, 15½ hands, seven years old this Spring; sold only for want of use. To be seen at Mr. GOODHUE'S stable, No. 43 East 34th-st., before 12 o'clock.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,

No. 20 East 14th-st., second floor,
Between 5th-av. and University-place.
LONDON-MADE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANKets, tents, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, canvas, rubber waterproof wagon horse covers. W. A. CARTER, 83 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE.—A CURTAIN COACH, IN PERfect order, built by Brewster, of Broome-st. Apply at private stable, No. 195 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE, in good order, at No. 67 West 31st-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY horses and a clarence, as good as new; owner in Europe. Inquire at No. 175 2d-av.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW-YORK,

No. 153 Broadway.

CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873

$566,557 89.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

At the annual election, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

BENJ. S. WALCOTT.	DEXTER FAIRBANK.
S. H. ROKEN HAUGH.	JAS. MARSHURST.
JAS. B. SOUTHWORTH.	AARON B. BELKNAP.
PHILIP W. ENGS.	SIMON DE VISSER.
GEO. A. FELLOWS.	GEO. L. KENT.
CHARLES PITT.	A. F. ROBERTS.
ARNOLD A. LEWIS.	ELISHA A. PACKER.
DANIEL CHAUNCEY.	E. L. CORNING.
JAMES P. WALLACE.	ARTHUR B. GRAVES.
ROBERT S. BUSSING.	WM. S. WALLACE.
WILLIAM H. LEE.	DAVID P. GREEN.
HENRY ADAMS.	M. LEHMAN.
EDWIN C. BURT.	SALEM H. WALES.
D. KNOWLTON.	WM. H. BRIDGMAN.
WILLIAM H. PRICE.	EMIL SAUER.
PAUL WORTH.	CHAS. H. WESSON.
ELIHU L. MIX.	ISAAC T. SMITH.
WILLIAM A. BROWN.	SAM'L E. HOWARD.
D. WILLIS JAMES.	CURTIS NOBLE.
EDWARD BRIDGE.	E. W. COLEMAN.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election:

WALTER M. AIKMAN. MARQUIS C. GASPAR.
B. L. RARRELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT was unanimously re-elected President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS.

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS CITY,

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,

NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS. TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

STOCK AND GOLD SPECULATIONS with privileges fully explained, with practical illustrations, in "Circular," mailed free. Address or call on LAPSLEY & RAZLEY, Brokers in Privileges, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 5th day of April next, and will reopen on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, secretary.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the trustees of twenty-four (24) bonds of the May and November issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st proximo.

R. G. ROLSTON, President
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.—Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 6 to 7. ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Bank-books in English, French, and German. NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

TRADES SAVINGS BANK,
No. 27b West 23d-st., near 8th-av.
Chartered 1870.

Call or send for circular.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States.

Send for circular. No. 166 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)

Nos. 29 and 30 Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!!

AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT DRAMA OF SOCIETY,

EVERY NIGHT,

CHARACTERS by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Linda Dietz, Miss Nelly Mortimer, Miss Roberta Norwood, Miss Griffiths, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. G. F. Devere, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. F. Chapman, Maokay, Beekman, Carroll, and others.

Magnificent scenery by ROBERTS. Original Music by DODWORTH. Toilettes à la Mode.

DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY

at 1½ o'clock.

In preparation, MAN AND WIFE, and a new and original play of powerful emotional character.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

THE GREATEST OF ALL SENSATIONAL DRAMAS, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, WITH ITS THRILLING!! RAILROAD!! EFFECT!! THE AMUSING SCENES AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT!!! PIERS OF THE CITY BY STARLIGHT, WITH THE SPORTS OF THE NEW-YORK STREET "ARABS!" MRS. JOHN WOOD AS PEACHBLOSSOM, HER FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA.

MRS. JOHN WOOD'S FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE IN NEW-YORK

PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 25,

on which occasion Mrs. WOOD will appear in two pieces—the great local drama, UNDER THE GASLIGHT, and the comedy of THE HAPPY PAIR.

LAST SIX NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, APRIL 26,
LAST NIGHT OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in New-York prior to her departure for London.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

MONDAY, APRIL 28, MR. CHARLES FECHTER IN HIS OWN WORLD-FAMOUS DRAMATIZATION OF MONTE CRISTO.

BOX SHEET NOW OPEN

FOR THIS ENTIRE SERIES OF PERFORMANCES.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

AGNES ETHEL
IN
FROU FROU

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH Annual Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, is now open, DAY and EVENING, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE PROCURED at the Valley Farm Hotel, in Freehold, the 1st of May, a quiet village near the mountains, for $7 per week; plenty of milk, eggs, and vegetables; about 2½ hours from Catskill; many people revisited us the past season. For particulars inquire of JENNINGS & GREEN, Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y.

A FAMILY DESIRING TO SECURE a good country board for Summer, in a delightful, healthy part of New-Jersey, about three hours from City, by Midland Road, can have particulars by calling at No. 115 East 39th-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THE GRAND View House will open May 1. This location is unsurpassed for pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, and all the advantages of country living. For particulars apply at No. 45 5th-av.

BOARD.—ONE MILE FROM DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, forty miles from City; high ground. Address B., Box No. 10 Bedford Station, Westchester County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPton, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; Water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. BANTA, Sec'y.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-gap; elevation 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroads. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON, N. J., having changed hands and been put in order, is now open for the season; references given and required.

INSTRUCTION.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Broadway, corner 33d-st., down-town college No. 62 Bowery.—Specialties—Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Punctuation, Reading. Twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM six to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD and broken jewelry, silver plate, lumps of gold, gold dust, and gold skewings, at No. 198 Chatham-square. New and second-hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, diamond jewelry, bought and sold at bargains by A. E. BEARD & SON, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 198 Chatham-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—FESTIVAL WEEK. The public is respectfully informed that a

FESTIVAL WEEK
OF GRAND
ORATORIOS AND CONCERTS

will be given, on a scale of COMPLETENESS AND GRANDEUR never before attempted in New-York, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1873.

The following distinguished artists will appear:

SOPRANOS.
Mrs. J. HOUSTON WEST. Mrs. H. M. SMITH.
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto.
Mr. NELSON VARLEY, Tenor.
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Bass.
Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSON, Baritone.

The celebrated

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
FROM BOSTON,

Numbering five hundred (500) voices.

Conductor.....CARL ZERRAHN
Organist.....Mr. B. J. LANG

Will appear, together with

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,

Largely increased on this occasion.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8.

ELIJAH. ELIJAH.

WEDNESDAY, April 23, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL at 1 o'clock.
LAST ORATORIO PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock, of selections from Handel's
ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

Including the Grand Double Choruses, Airs, and Duets, and the entire of Mendelssohn's
HYMN OF PRAISE (LOBGESANG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8,
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
ONLY GRAND FESTIVAL ORATORIO,
ELIJAH. ELIJAH.

FRIDAY, April 25, Afternoon and Evening,
Grand Public Rehearsal, at 1 o'clock, of
BEETHOVEN'S NINTH, or CHORAL, SYMPHONY.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Only Festival Concert.
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, and
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. WILLIAM MASON,

The following distinguished vocalists will also appear:
Mrs. H. M. SMITH,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

On this occasion,
BACH'S CONCERTO FOR THREE PIANOS
will be performed by
RUBINSTEIN, MILLS, and MASON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 26,

ONLY FESTIVAL MATINEE.

Last appearance during the Festival Week of
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
together with
Mrs. J. HOUSTON WEST,
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, Close of the Festival.
THEO. THOMAS' LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Last appearance of the celebrated
H

WALL-STREET.

A Regular Field Day—Great Activity and a Buoyant Market—What Jay Gould Had to Say.

Yesterday was a field day in Wall-street. There was no dullness, but the greatest activity in all branches of financial affairs. The most sanguine "bull" could not ask for a livelier or more buoyant market than prevailed, and it was the general remark that "the worst is over." During the late period of monetary stringency the "bears" had it all their own way. For a full month not a solitary ray of light illumined the pathway of the "bulls." They just held on to their stocks, paid the frightful rates of interest, and put their trust in the future. Some of them failed just when "dawn was breaking," and sent in appropriate notices to the Stock Exchange. But the majority who steadfastly waited for the turn of the tide got through all right, and yesterday were in the best of spirits. The parties who have been assisting in the "lock up" of currency concluded that it would not pay to work against the steady influx of greenbacks from the country any longer, and accordingly allowed a large part of their holdings to go into the market in the purchase of stocks, the result being apparent in the heavy rise which took place in every class of securities.

This suited not only those who have been holding on to their stocks through "thick and thin" for some weeks, but also those who have been making money tight. In fact, the "bears" in the market were thinned out wonderfully, and nearly every where became of a bullish temperament. Among the first to arrive in the street yesterday morning was Rufus Hatch, who was forced recently to discontinue his bull movement in gold on account of the stringent money market. When it became evident that the scheme would fall through for the time, he unloaded his gold at high figures, and bought heavily of stocks at low prices. Of course, he felt "bullish," and advised all of his friends to go in on the same tack.

Jay Gould, too, came upon the street at the very opening of business, and was busily engaged all day in giving orders to his numerous brokers to sell and buy the various stocks in which he is interested. A TIMES reporter called upon him in the afternoon and asked for his views of the situation. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Mr. Gould, is this relaxation in the money market caused by the natural influx of currency toward New-York, or have the "lock-up" people merely let their holdings loose?

Mr. Gould—I think there has been no very formidable combination for a lock up of currency. A few people may have attempted to make a tight money market a little worse, but money has been scarce more because the demands for it outside of New-York have been numerous and urgent than for any other reason. Money always goes into the country when the 1st of April settlements are at hand, and it does not return in large quantities until nearly the middle of the month. Besides this, the railroad corporations have been large borrowers, and have taken millions of money out of New-York at the time of the year when the banks can least afford to spare it. Railroads will pay the most frightful rates of interest when they want money, and of course they were treated to a good "shave" by the parties lending it. Then there was the scare about the enforcement of the usury law, which kept a great deal of money out of the market. Several of these causes which tended to make money dear have been done away with, and of course everything will look better. Greenbacks and national bank currency are coming into New-York from every part of the United States millions a day. It is impossible now for any lock-up combination to make money dear, even should people be foolhardy enough to enter into such a scheme. It is the old law of supply and demand. Plenty makes cheerfulness, and things are dear in proportion as they are scarce.

Reporter—Then you think that the worst of the stringent money market is over. Will this affect the prices of stocks for more than a day or two? Is there likely to be a steady rise, or is this a mere reaction?

Mr. Gould—I think there will be a recovery from day to day until prices rise ten or fifteen per cent above the point to which they fell during the panic. The parties who held stocks so long when money was dear will not be content to part with them unless they realize something for their expense and trouble. It cost from eight to ten per cent. interest during the tight money market to carry stocks, and every one is working for a rise now. So it will be likely to happen.

Reporter—Do you think that there is a substantial ground for a rise outside of the mere fact that money is easy?

Mr. Gould—I think there is, as the leading railways are showing a considerable increase in their earnings over the corresponding months of last year.

Reporter—What roads do you refer to?

Mr. Gould—I am more familiar with the Lake Shore, the Chicago and North-western, the St. Paul, and the New-Jersey Southern. The weekly increase in the earnings of the St. Paul and the North-western are very large. The earnings of the North-western for the first ten months of the present fiscal year show an increase of about $1,350,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding year, or at the rate of ten per cent. dividends on both classes of stocks, and the earnings in the future will be increased in a still greater ratio by the perfect accord now established between the St. Paul and the North-western.

Reporter—Have the stocks of these roads ever been watered as has been the case with those of Eastern roads?

Mr. Gould—No; they are the Simon-pure material, and including stock and bonds they represent less than $40,000 per mile, exclusive of land grants.

Reporter—It was rumored on the street today, that the Vanderbilt combination in Western Union, as managed by H. N. Smith and Frank Work, was demoralized by the Barton & Allen failure, sold out their Western Union, and went short of it at the low prices in the panic on Thursday, and that you covered your shorts and took the stock off their hands at the same time. Is there any truth in the report?

Mr. Gould—I would not be expected to tell my business in Wall-street to you for publication, but you may safely assume that the chances are ten to one that I was a buyer and not a seller.

A TIMES reporter also called upon several of the leading bankers to inquire regarding the flow of currency toward New-York. They all concurred in saying that very large quantities of national bank notes have been received for several days past, and that greenbacks are also beginning to come in from the country banks. It was generally conceded that the danger of panic from a sudden stringency in the money market is entirely past, and that greenbacks will loan at from five to seven per cent. per annum during this week. Some of the Anglo-American bankers said that the only panic likely to ensue is in gold, which may rise suddenly, owing to the small quantity in the country and the complications in the financial systems of foreign nations.

An Excursion on the Elevated Railroad Yesterday.

The New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which has now before the Legislature a bill asking for power to extend the road to the Grand Central Depot in Forty-second-street, and also for obtaining other facilities for other improvements, yesterday afforded to a number of Senators, members of Assembly, and several prominent citizens of New-York interested in the solution of the question of rapid transit, an opportunity to form an opinion based upon actual and personal observation of the past and present working of the road, as also to enable them to come to a conclusion in reference to the desirability of granting the extension of their charter as prayed for. A special train was provided for the occasion, leaving Broadway station at 1:05 P. M., making all stops to and leaving Twenty-ninth-street Station at 1:25, making all stops to and again leaving Broadway Station at 1:45, making no stops to and again leaving Twenty-ninth-street at 2 o'clock, returning to No. 7 Broadway.

At the conclusion of the trip the company proceeded to Delmonico's, in Beaver-street, where an excellent collation was served, Mr. D. M. Barney presiding.

Judge Pitman, Hon. Stephen H. Pell, Hon. G. Alberger, Col. Davis, Rufus B. Cowing, Charles Tracy, and several others delivered addresses pertinent to the occasion and laudatory of the Elevated Railroad, which they considered to be nearer a solution of the present problem of rapid transit, at present agitating the people of this City, than any other yet proposed. The members of the Legislature present pledged themselves to support the passage of the bill now in the Upper House, and to use their influence with others to further the success of the enterprise. At a late hour in the afternoon the Company separated, after expressing themselves highly gratified with the experience of their trip over the road, which had entirely dispelled their previous fears of the danger attending such a mode of travel.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Letter from Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, to Gov. Woodson, of Missouri.

At a convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, in January last, composed of representatives from nearly all the industrial and business interests of the State, a resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to correspond with the Governors of the different States lying between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, and north of Arkansas, and also with the leading men of existing transportation lines, with the view of calling a convention, to take into consideration the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Valley rivers and the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. A letter written by Gov. Carpenter, in accordance with this request to Gov. Woodson of Missouri, is published in the Western papers, the material portions of it being contained in the following extract:

"The enormous over-production of the Mississippi Valley now seeking an eastern outlet, but resolutely withheld from market, and the consumption of populations clamoring for bread because of a lack of facilities for transportation, and the exorbitant charges of railways now in existence, cannot be regarded as a financial stringency arising from the wild speculations or any of the ordinary causes of business stagnation; nor is it a portent of evil in the future. It is, on the contrary, simply an evidence that the industry and enterprise of the agricultural population of the West have reached a point in advance of the transportation and manufacturing interests of these States; therefore, it is not strange that the people of the Mississippi Valley clamor for increased facilities with which to carry on profitable exchanges with consumers upon whom they are dependent for a market. If railroads charge 37 1-5 cents a bushel to move grain from St. Louis to the City of New-York in the month of January, when there is no water communication between those two markets except by way of the Gulf, (and this I find to be the average of Winter charges for the last five years,) and if, as is claimed, the same grain could be moved, were there a direct water communication from the metropolis of Minnesota to the seaboard, for 10 2-3 cents a bushel, the necessity for increased facilities of transportation and cheaper carriage than the producer can now obtain, is enforced with powerful effect. And when we consider that the present population of 10,000,000, now occupying the grain-growing portion of the Mississippi basin, will soon be increased by another 10,000,000, while the profusion of marketable products will be more than correspondingly increased, as improved machinery in the future, as in the past, will enable the agriculturist to realize more returns from a given amount of labor—the importance of this question becomes of such surpassing magnitude as to summon an irrepressible agitation until finally and wisely solved.

If, as I have above advanced, and as is believed by practical men, a bushel of corn can be carried from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean for less than eleven cents, proper facilities for transportation being provided, it serves to show that whatever improvement may be made for the purpose of utilizing any water route at all practicable, and whatever may be done to establish new railway lines and to protect the people from their consolidation when built, will be of vital benefit to the entire country. And it is believed to be demonstrable that the difference between a reasonable price for transporting Western surplus products and the present charges of freight lines, for a single year, would go far toward the completion of an entire double-track railway from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard. The whole railway problem is comparatively of recent origin, having grown up within the last half century. As a preliminary, therefore, to the discovery of a remedy for evils inseparable from vast corporate enterprises, managed solely in the interest of individual corporators, to which the commercial habits of every civilized people have almost entirely committed the carrying business of the world, more specific and general knowledge among the people of the whole transportation question is of the first importance. And a convention of the character contemplated would, if no other result followed its action and publications, enlarge the boundaries of the information upon the issues involved in the question of harmonizing the business of transportation with the interests of the people."

The Gasmen—Meetings Yesterday.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the gasmen on strike held a meeting in the Assembly Rooms, on First-avenue. The principal subject of discussion was the petition presented by some of the men to Superintendent Mouton, asking to be taken back on the old terms. A committee appointed for the purpose on Friday night had made an investigation concerning the matter. The report of that committee was to the effect that the petition had been gotten up by the liquor-dealers in the vicinity of the works. Since the strike these men have done very little business, as the strikers are required, by the laws of the Union, to refrain from intoxicating liquors during the strike.

The committee discovered that the petition had been brought to the houses of several men, and money offered them to sign it. The names attached to it are pronounced, with two or three exceptions, to be forgeries. Yesterday morning the Board of Directors informed the men who presented the petition that there were no vacancies in the works at present, and none would be made to accommodate the men on strike.

At the works the Superintendent reports everything progressing satisfactorily. Only the large tank has appeared above the inclosing wall as yet, and although at 10 o'clock last night it was but partially up, the officials report that they have on hand, manufactured yesterday, 1,800,000 cubic feet of gas, that is about 200,000 feet more than is necessary for one day's consumption. The men employed no longer live in the works. At 12 o'clock yesterday, when the day "shift" stopped work, they came out through the ordinary entrance on First-avenue, and went to their homes without molestation from the strikers. Another secret meeting was held by the men last night. They were very jubilant, and it is rumored that some important move will be made to-morrow. The President of the Union attended the meeting of the Trades Union delegates later in the evening, and appealed for the active support of the trades. The different delegates promised to lay the matter before their respective unions.

The Committee of Seventy and the Charter.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening at their head-quarters on Broadway, Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman, presiding, and adopted the following resolutions in relation to the new charter for this City. The resolutions were presented by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, in the form of a report from the Committee on Legislation, of which he is Chairman:

Resolved, That the City charter, which has recently passed both Houses of the Legislature, recognizes many of the principles for which this committee has earnestly and persistently contended. It affirms the principle of minority representation, provides for publicity of appointments by the Mayor, with the confirmation by the Aldermen, and official responsibility for misconduct, and establishes valuable safeguards against abuse of power. In these respects we heartily commend it, as the same spirit as we recommended all that was praiseworthy in the original draft of the charter presented for legislative action. We congratulate our fellow-citizens that certain great principles have thus been sanctioned as part of our organic law—principles which no Legislature hereafter will ignore or contemn.

Resolved, That we must withhold our approval from those sections or clauses of the charter that are conceived in a partisan spirit, and with a view to obtain temporary party advantage. We emphatically protest against the retention in office of certain heads of departments as unwarranted in principle and mischievous as a precedent. We still maintain that the power appertaining to the Department of Public Works should not be vested in a single person. We still urge that municipal elections should be held in the spring. With so many provisions that are excellent, we believe that though others are objectionable, a due regard for the public welfare requires that after so protracted a contest as we have passed through, we should offer no further opposition to the charter in its present form, but should rather, in behalf of the citizens, ask the Governor to give it his approval. We will trust that succeeding Legislatures will remove objectionable clauses, and give us a charter suited in all respects to the wants of the City.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fires Last Evening.

A fire occurred at 5½ o'clock last evening in the basement of the six-story brick building No. 15 William-street, which is owned by W. D. Cutting, and occupied by Andrews & Co., dealers in oils and liquors. Damage to stock and building, $2,000; fully covered by insurance.

At 6:40 o'clock P. M., a window-curtain took fire in the apartments of Mrs. Taylor, on the third floor of No. 119 West Thirty-first-street, and was extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

At 7:25 o'clock P. M., a stove exploded in the stationery-store of L. W. Hettrick, No. 1,290 Broadway, resulting in $150 damage to stock and building.

The Goodrich Murder—Another Discovery.

Yesterday, Mr. Goodrich, Sr., father of Charles Goodrich, who was murdered in Degraw-street a few weeks since, called on Coroner Whitehill yesterday, and asked to see the pistol found beside the body on the morning of the murder. On examining it, he said: "It is as I supposed; this is not my son's pistol; that had a white handle, ivory or pearl, while this is wood."

Mr. Goodrich does not say what led him to re-examine the pistol, but he seems positive that it was not the one usually carried by his son. This latest clue is to be fully investigated by the police. In the meantime, what has become of Mr. Goodrich's pistol? The detectives ought to find it as well as hunt up the owner of the weapon used.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

School-Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that the new Board of Education is considering the advisability of decreasing the salaries of teachers. This subject needs to be handled with the utmost caution and with the soundest judgment. I consider that our teachers are not overpaid for the amount and kind of work they perform. Many years of preparation must necessarily be consumed before a person is qualified to even commence teaching. Good judgment, tact, patience and ability to read human nature aright, should demand a liberal compensation, and our public schools will fail to retain their best talent, if those who legislate for them adopt a narrow or illiberal policy toward the teachers, upon whom principally depends the success of our school system. Even at the present rates of salary, many of the best instructors and disciplinarians annually leave the profession for more lucrative positions. It is now most difficult to obtain a good male assistant teacher. There is little or no inducement for any young man of ability to enter the calling of teaching, because the same amount of study and labor turned into other channels will produce twice, and in many instances, three or four times as much money. A young man, a graduate of college if you like, cannot be induced to engage permanently in the profession of teaching, because he sees that when he has reached the highest position, after many years of faithful labor, his salary is not sufficient to support comfortably a family of four or five persons. Many engage in teaching, and remain only long enough to qualify themselves for the more lucrative profession of law or medicine; and when, by reason of their two or three years' experience in the class-room, they have become really useful and capable instructors, they are just ready to relinquish a calling which demands so much and gives so little. It has served their purpose; it has given them a living, while they have qualified themselves for some profession on which pays.

What our citizens demand is that we shall have in our schools the best talent the country can produce—teachers who are educated gentlemen, whose influence for good is every day, imperceptibly but surely, impressing itself upon the children committed to their care. We believe that the great mass of our teachers belong to this class, and we further believe that our citizens are willing, nay, anxious, to pay liberally for such talent. The maximum salary paid to male principals is $5,000 per annum, which is not obtained until, in most cases, the teacher has been from ten to twenty years in the profession; consequently our principalships are almost entirely filled by men who, being past middle age, have families to support, and who are expected by the Board of Education and by the parents to dress well, live decently and make a respectable appearance. The average age of the principals of our City schools is forty-five years. The salary paid to male vice-principals is $2,500. Male assistant teachers receive from $1,000 to $2,000, and female assistants from $500 to $1,000. These probably will compare favorably with the salaries paid to clerks in mercantile houses, banks, brokers' offices, &c., but we must not forget that while the teacher's future is limited and bounded by $3,000, that the clerk's future is really unlimited and unbounded, and that in him is probably seen the future successful merchant, the embryo millionaire. Many of our male teachers, teachers of marked and acknowledged ability, are now giving the best years of their lives for $1,600 or $1,800 per annum, who have been engaged in the profession for ten years and upward. While it is right to see abuses corrected, and the Department of Public Instruction conducted on a safe and economical basis, it is also right to see the teachers of our City schools paid salaries which will enable them to live comfortably and respectably.

B.

"A Speculator in Dukedoms."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being interested in your article under the above heading, and believing that other readers may have been interested also, I have hastily jotted down these few additional notes about the speculator in question, which may afford some little entertainment to the curious. Some three years ago or more the name of Padwick was first brought prominently before the public in connection with the miserable tragedy of the ill-fated Marquis of Hastings. Mr. Padwick, who, in earlier days, had acquired a not too enviable fame as a money-lender, had contrived to get the poor lad into his clutches, and the latter's death was preceded by a nasty horse-racing *fama*, with which the names of Mr. Padwick and his youthful dupe were unpleasantly connected. If I remember rightly, this referred to poor Hastings' final and desperate plunge, when the horse on which he had staked his all for the blue ribbon of the turf was hopelessly beaten in a very mysterious manner. However this may be, a certain satirical journal of the day—the *Tomahawk*—published a very startling and effective cartoon representing the Marquis being driven to the Derby and destruction by his mentor, Mr. Padwick, in the guise of *Mephistopheles*. The picture was extremely powerful, and its weird and ghastly moral made an immediate and wonderfully vivid impression on the public mind. The *Tomahawk* was sold out in a few hours, and the name of the artist, Mr. Matt. Morgan, was ever after familiar throughout the length and breadth of England. At the same time that Mr. Padwick was nursing Hastings, he was also looking after the interests of those two wildest of ducal scamps, the Dukes of Hamilton and Newcastle. The former, in an incredibly short time, ran himself out of means and credit, and Padwick, kindly compassionating his helpless condition, took him in hand. The vast estates of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault were made over by the Duke to Mr. Padwick, in trust, and for a certain term of years, during which time the latter was to act as sole proprietor—to give dispositions, to grant leases, and to assume the entire responsibility of the Duke's debts. In the meantime he was to allow Hamilton some £70,000 a year, and not a cent more. At the same time he advanced moneys to clear off the most pressing debts, and set about, by discharging servants, cutting down forests and breaking entails to redeem the estates from mortgage. At Hamilton Castle it was Mr. Padwick, and not the Duke, who engaged and discharged servants, purchased furniture and paintings, invited guests, planned entertainments, and even sat at the head of the table. How he has succeeded is not yet known. The estates of Hamilton are so extensive and so rich in mineral wealth, that even a Padwick will find it difficult to get them into his possession. But there was no difficulty of this kind with Newcastle's property, which was just small enough to admit of being swallowed whole. Besides, although Hamilton is an out-and-out fool, he has some glimmerings of sense, and a touch of Scottish caution that stands him in good stead at times. But Newcastle is irredeemably bad, and almost idiotically foolish. With him Padwick found not the slightest difficulty. He was going to the dogs at such a rate that it required only the gentlest touch to precipitate the crisis, which, when it came, saw the Duke a disgraced, ruined, and beggared exile, and Mr. Padwick the owner of a very considerable portion of his once fair estates. There are many other things I might relate concerning this same Shylock, but these will suffice for the present, and in such discouragingly wet weather as this writing is a bore.

JOHN FRASER.

No. 165 De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn.

Staten Island Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last November you kindly noticed that the people of the North Shore of Staten Island had started a boat in opposition to the old ferry company consequent upon the advance of fare on the part of that company fifty per cent, namely, from ten to fifteen cents.

You will be chagrined to learn that the opposition has succumbed after having kept the boat going during the worst months of the year. I leave it to the self-elected managers of the "T. P. Way" to explain why. No resident here can understand it, as the season is just at hand when any loss could easily have been made up.

We are, therefore, once more at the mercy of the old monopoly. It is true, if one has a dollar he can get nine tickets therefor, but otherwise the extortionists insist on fifteen cents—that is to say, the passenger who only has enough money to spare for his occasional passage sits beside another who pays thirty per cent. less.

Is there no law in New-York State which can correct such an abuse? All the genteel clap always to be made to suffer at the hands of every Jack-in-office?

Does the Legislature permit corporations created by itself so to practice imposition?

Have we no representative from Richmond County at Albany who might look into this crying evil?

The company who control the ferry have no idea that it is a trust on behalf of the people. They send their boats to such landings, at such hours, and at such prices as suit the whims of their treasurer. They have altered their rates of fare three times since last October, have had four different time-tables, have cut off one entire landing, and for four hours during the day three others.

This trifling with a large population is having its effect upon real estate, and the coming month will show an exodus of disgusted people which will astonish house-owners.

Your identity with the reform of abuse is my only apology for troubling you about this one.

Yours truly, ONLY A TENANT.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND,
Monday, April 14, 1873.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The annual migration of tourists and pleasure-seekers to Europe has commenced. No less than seven ocean steam-ships left this port yesterday for England, France, and Germany, each taking away a considerable number of passengers. The departures of yesterday are only the advance guard of the immense number which are expected to leave this season, the trip to Europe having this year the additional attraction offered by the Vienna Exposition.

The following were among those who sailed yesterday:

For steam-ship California, for Glasgow.—J. Greenlees, A. F. Shaw, S. Moyle, J. Seymour and son, E. Bardiez, Mr. Pratt, C. P. Goss, R. B. Tuttle, Dr. Weeks, J. Wardrop, Prof. G. S. Blakely, W. Denmead, H. McShane, J. Herbert, J. A. Mitchelline, J. F. Steward, E. Norton, H. McPhail, E. McMcPhail, Miss J. Hill, Miss M. Taylor, R. Taylor, James Taylor, Miss K. McAlley, W. Shiel, E. Kelly, J. A. Black, Capt. C. H. Wells, Capt. J. C. Hawthorn, W. Doly, Mrs. R. E. Oxley, Mrs. A. Oxley, J. Lupton and wife, Miss S. Gordon, John Cochrane, Benoul and family, Mrs. M. Cumming, Silas F. Cumming, Mrs. Fanny Lisars, Miss L. McPhail, Mrs. E. McPhail, E. McPhail, P. McPhail, Miss M. McPhail, Miss V. McPhail, J. A. Ward and wife, Mrs. H. Forman, J. Forman, Mrs. A. Derosignee, Miss B. Boughton, T. Denmead and family, L. Lascelles and wife, Miss L. Herndon, Miss M. Allen, William Bennett and family, Wm. S. Wilson, Wm. S. Gutman, Miss Pilling, Mr. M. J. Beresford, Beresford, Mrs. A. M. Gordon, Miss L. Vander Griff, Miss A. Vander Griff, Miss E. Vander Griff, A. Vander Griff.

For steam-ship Swan, for Liverpool—Charles E. Brooks, Mr. Dameron, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Borland, child, and infant, Jos. Thompson, Master Jos. Thompson, Mrs. Jos. Thompson, Miss Maria J. Thompson, Miss Annie Thompson, Miss Sarah F. Thompson, John Kodsall, Saw. F. Fisher, Mrs. S. Chamley, Miss Emma Rowell, Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray, two children, and five servants, Mr. and Master Warner, E. F. Pennessey, H. C. Hopper, Augs. R. Purdy, Miss E. G. Avery, A. W. Felt, Mrs. A. M. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McLellan, H. J. Horn, G. Bidaux, W. S. Wright, T. O'Brien, William O'Brien, Mrs. A. Mordaunt, Mrs. S. S. Wright, Mrs. A. York, Miss C. H. Yeoman, G. Cunol, S. Waldman, D. Haigh, W. H. King, T. Gray, H. Hesselnach, W. S. Southgate, H. W. Taylor, Miss A. Franchot, Mrs. H. Smythe, Miss Anne James, Mrs. Rachel James, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartzman, Mr. Overmeyer, J. Duffy, Mrs. Doutney, J. G. Bremer, Mr. and Miss W. Hopper.

For steamship Ville de Havre, for Brest and Havre.—Mrs. Mortimer L. MacKenzie, Masters W. Percival MacKenzie, G. Clinton MacKenzie and maid, Louis MoLane, Mrs. Louis McLane, Mrs. L. McLane and maid, Misses Kate, Sophie, Lizzie, Emily, and Sally McLane, S. Hoffman McLane, Louis McLane, Jr., Miss Jenny McLane, Mrs. Louis McLane and maid, C. B. Wolff, Miss Wolff, Miss E. Wolff, Julien Allien, Miss Sophie C. Allien, Miss Emma M. Allien, John Quincy A. Warren, Maxwell Sommerville, Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville, Mr. Huddy, Mrs. Huddy, Mr. Juillerat, Mrs. Juillerat, D. C. Leech, Mrs. D. C. Leech, H. S. Leech, August Simon Mathey, Mrs. A. S. Mathey, Mme. N. Davidescos, Mrs. S. Keyser, S. S. Keyser, Miss Z. Keyser, Master S. Keyser and maid, Miss Meehon, Mrs. A. G. Marten, S. Patrian, Mrs. Deschamps, Miss M. T. Palmer, Mr. Suennondt, Mrs. Suennondt, Mr. Penverne, Wm. Donnell, Mrs. Wm. Donnel, Miss L. Donnell, Miss M. Donnell, Marquis of Palavicting, The Chevalier A. Cruzy, A. Bruno, Mr. Savailly, A. Van Bever, Mrs. Van Bever, Miss Van Bever, E. E. C. Burt, Mrs. E. C. Burt, Miss Emile Curtis, Miss Julia Miner, Emile Maertens, Joseph Mayer, Baron Kothwitz, Mr. Godliot, Mr. Clubsminot, Mrs. Thomson, family, and maid, C. Thoron, F. Oppenheim, D. Levy, Mrs. D. Levy, B. Ehrstein, Mrs. B. Ehrstein, Mrs. Southard, Mrs. L. E. Benedict, L. Bell, Mrs. L. Bell, E. Millett, Mr. Alexandre, P. Bordman, B. Efendi, Secretary of Turkish Legation, E. Crombe, R. Crombe, E. N. Oyuswarts, M. L. Targan, P. Dahl, P. Sudoy, Mrs. L. A. Augur, B. W. Clarke, Mrs. B. W. Clarke, Theodore Howell, Miss Jenny Howell, C. G. Evans, Wm. L. Laing, Miss Lizzie B. Laing, Mrs. Wm. A. Laing, Joseph Kohn, Charles Martin, Miss Emily Martin, Miss Lilleza, Gen. Arthur Ducat, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Williams, A. O. Downing, Mrs. Leon Blum, child and maid, Mrs. Marc, child and maid, Mrs. H. Chevrally, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. Jouffrion, J. Moulis, Miss Mary Moulis, Mrs. Leech and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Simon, Mrs. A. Wysard and family, Mrs. Alice Herring, Master G. Herring, Mrs. E. King, Pascal Lecoeure, Jules Laurencet, Mr. Roy, Mrs. Davidescos and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geminiani, Mr. Kawamoora, J. Stamno, Rev. Joseph Van, E. Maas, Mrs. G. B. Roches, Mrs. C. Voskamp, C. Friess, J. Gamroche, Mrs. Charles E. Carpenter, Miss Stoppeliere, Miss Emma Stoppeliere, Miss Leonie Stoppeliere, Mrs. John Maximilien, Mr. Leeds and man-servant, W. C. Davies, R. Winlbeumier, Charles Basset, H. Tweley, Mrs. Plaisent, Mrs. Madelaine Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jeanselme, Master A. and Miss Blanche Jeanselme, Mrs. Cholette, Mr. Albert, Mrs. Albert, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Anastina Teran, Mrs. Hannah Vandom, Mr. Manint, S. Pogzi, Miss La Bode, Mrs. Cecilia Charper, Mrs. Humbert and family, Ignio Martinelli, Auguste Jerome, Mrs. Auguste Jerome, Mme. Reynault, Mr. Delhomme, Mrs. Delhomme, 3 children, and 3 maids, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marechal, Mr. Bunting, Miss Nellie Grèle, H. Goodman, Miss Goodman, and Master Goodman, Mme. Melanie.

For steam-ship Hansa, for Bremen.—Alfred Bölker, Mrs. Alfred Bölker and 2 children, Edgar Mills, F. G. Cunningham, Fr. Müller, Dr. G. Moenring, George W. Silcox, United States Commissioner to Vienna Exhibition; Mrs. Rev. Bishop W. L. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Hattie J. Harris, Mrs. Wm. H. Harris, Mrs. W. P. Abbott, Mrs. Adelaide Ferguson, Mrs. Rev. Bishop Kingsley, Miss Ella Kingsley, Miss Martha Kingsley, Van Lear Polk, Jacob Jüssen and wife, C. A. Miner, Miss Elizabeth Miner, Jessey Thomas, Mrs. Ellen Thomas, Miss Lilly Thomas, H. Sommerfeld, Mrs. H. Sommerfeld and child, Miss Fanny Rohman, Mrs. John N. Baxter, Miss Kate Merrill, Nic. Godune, George Leporth, Dr. Poppe, Wilhelm Koeppen, C. Clausen, Mrs. Harriet Friend, R. C. Perkins, J. Mandelbaum, Mrs. M. Troutman, David Troutman, Mrs. R. Aronheimer, H. Friend, Miss Helen Friend, John Chr. Friedman, Mrs. John Chr. Friedman and child and servant, J. Ballin, Carl Heuser, Anton Meyer, Frank Johnson, Louis Mohr, Mrs. C. F. Winship and child, Louis Huning, Mrs. Emma Huning, Miss E. R. Covell, Max Moses, Simon Sommeschein, Mrs. Simon Sommeschein and 5 children, D. B. Schutte, Sigmund Gutman, Mrs. Fanny Lippmann, Mrs. Caroline Zeller, Mrs. Henrietta Herre, Mrs. Frederieke Finckbeiner, Mrs. Frederick Muller and child, Mrs. Philippine Lour and 2 children, Mrs. Charlotte Lohman, and 6 children, Miss Henrietta Lemmermann, Mermann Goetz, Moses Samson, Miss Lizzie Wyand, J. H. Haverkamp, Mrs. Louise Marschall, Richard Marschall, Miss F. Infeld, Ferdinand Hirz, George Hirth, Mathias Schenker, Mrs. Elizabeth Schienker, Carl Wohlrab, Mrs. Carl Wohlrab and child, Rev. Johannes V. Brandt, Mrs. Johannes V. Brandt and 3 children, Miss Johanna Schlossmann, Capt. R. W. Woodruff, S. Zugschmidt, Mrs. S. Zugschmidt and 3 children, Mrs. Lisette Warmecke and 4 children, Henry C. Rentsch, Henry Gell, F. G. Mayer, Joseph Geimer.

For steam-ship Adriatic for Liverpool—Lloyd Tevis, Mrs. Tevis, Miss Tevis, Miss Louise Tevis, Master Tevis, and servant, Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, and son, A. Hiley, Mrs. Hiley, Joseph Pool, Mrs. Pool, Master Harwood Pool, Master Frank Pool, and man-servant, Charles M. Wolcott, Miss Wolcott, Miss Lighton, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Mrs. Owen Jones, Miss Julia Menck, Mrs. A. B. Proal, Master Arthur Proal, infant, and nurse, Miss Jennie Corbett, Mrs. M. E. Bunker, Mrs. G. M. Ward, S. Mortimer, Charles W. Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, and infant, Miss Ollie Fuller, S. E. Thomas, Wm. Hubbard, T. F. Stokesbury, Mrs. Stokesbury, Master C. R. Stokesbury, Harry Palmer, George Petersen, S. E. Block, John F. Court, J. Warthelmer, J. R. Brevort, R. Brevort, R. Hamilton, C. D. Hickok, J. R. Ricketts, R. M. Ricketts, A. G. Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, W. R. Belknass, M. B. Belknass, J. T. Little, Miss Gertrude Usborne, E. J. Witthaus, C. P. Huntington, Walter Kent, Mrs. H. A. Kent, Robert Jones, L. A. Godey, Mrs. Godey, H. H. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Florance Miller, Edgar G. Miller, Mrs. Edgar G. Miller, Mrs. J. B. Lamper, D. DeCastro, G. G. Lister, A. B. Furfust, Wm. Warren, B. E. Huntley, J. Stuart Brown, Clayton M. Michael, Charles Basset, H. Tweley, Mrs. Plaisent, Mrs. Madelaine Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jeanselme, Master A. and Miss Blanche Jeanselme, Mrs. Cholette, Mr. Albert, Mrs. Albert, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Anastina Teran, Mrs. Hannah Vandom, Mr. Manint, S. Pogzi, Miss La Bode, Mrs. Cecilia Charper, Mrs. Humbert and family, Ignio Martinelli, Auguste Jerome, Mrs. Auguste Jerome, Mme. Reynault, Mr. Delhomme, Mrs. Delhomme, 3 children, and 3 maids, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marechal, Mr. Bunting, Miss Nellie Grèle, H. Goodman, Miss Goodman, and Master Goodman, Mme. Melanie.

For steam-ship Swan, for Liverpool—Charles E. Brooks, Mr. Dameron, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Borland, child, and infant, Jos. Thompson, Master Jos. Thompson, Mrs. Jos. Thompson, Miss Maria J. Thompson, Miss Annie Thompson, Miss Sarah F. Thompson, John Kodsall, Saw. F. Fisher, Mrs. S. Chamley, Miss Emma Rowell, Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray, two children, and five servants, Mr. and Master Warner, E. F. Pennessey, H. C. Hopper, Augs. R. Purdy, Miss E. G. Avery, A. W. Felt, Mrs. A. M. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McLellan, H. J. Horn, G. Bidaux, W. S. Wright, T. O'Brien, William O'Brien, Mrs. A. Mordaunt, Mrs. S. S. Wright, Mrs. A. York, Miss C. H. Yeoman, G. Cunol, S. Waldman, D. Haigh, W. H. King, T. Gray, H. Hesselnach, W. S. Southgate, H. W. Taylor, Miss A. Franchot, Mrs. H. Smythe, Miss Anne James, Mrs. Rachel James, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartzman, Mr. Overmeyer, J. Duffy, Mrs. Doutney, J. G. Bremer, Mr. and Miss W. Hopper.

For steamship Ville de Havre, for Brest and Havre.—Mrs. Mortimer L. MacKenzie, Masters W. Percival MacKenzie, G. Clinton MacKenzie and maid, Louis MoLane, Mrs. Louis McLane, Mrs. L. McLane and maid, Misses Kate, Sophie, Lizzie, Emily, and Sally McLane, S. Hoffman McLane, Louis McLane, Jr., Miss Jenny McLane, Mrs. Louis McLane and maid, C. B. Wolff, Miss Wolff, Miss E. Wolff, Julien Allien, Miss Sophie C. Allien, Miss Emma M. Allien, John Quincy A. Warren, Maxwell Sommerville, Mrs. Maxwell Sommerville, Mr. Huddy, Mrs. Huddy, Mr. Juillerat, Mrs. Juillerat, D. C. Leech, Mrs. D. C. Leech, H. S. Leech, August Simon Mathey, Mrs. A. S. Mathey, Mme. N. Davidescos, Mrs. S. Keyser, S. S. Keyser, Miss Z. Keyser, Master S. Keyser and maid, Miss Meehon, Mrs. A. G. Marten, S. Patrian, Mrs. Deschamps, Miss M. T. Palmer, Mr. Suennondt, Mrs. Suennondt, Mr. Penverne, Wm. Donnell, Mrs. Wm. Donnel, Miss L. Donnell, Miss M. Donnell, Marquis of Palavicting, The Chevalier A. Cruzy, A. Bruno, Mr. Savailly, A. Van Bever, Mrs. Van Bever, Miss Van Bever, E. E. C. Burt, Mrs. E. C. Burt, Miss Emile Curtis, Miss Julia Miner, Emile Maertens, Joseph Mayer, Baron Kothwitz, Mr. Godliot, Mr. Clubsminot, Mrs. Thomson, family, and maid, C. Thoron, F. Oppenheim, D. Levy, Mrs. D. Levy, B. Ehrstein, Mrs. B. Ehrstein, Mrs. Southard, Mrs. L. E. Benedict, L. Bell, Mrs. L. Bell, E. Millett, Mr. Alexandre, P. Bordman, B. Efendi, Secretary of